

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1860.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

THE 29TH SEPTEMBER 1860.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council of India on the 22nd September 1860, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon after the 1st of January next:—

Bill to provide for a Government Paper Currency.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the issue by the Government of India of Promissory Notes payable to bearer on demand, and to regulate the mode of issuing and securing payment of the same: It is enacted as follows:—

I. Section XXXI of Act VI of 1839 (relating to the Bank of Bengal), Section XXXI of Act III of 1840 (relating to the Bank of Bombay), and Section XXIII of Act IX of 1843 (relating to the Bank of Madras), shall be repealed from and after the day of

II. After the passing of this Act, no body corporate, person or persons whatsoever, in the British Territories in India, (except the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, up to the day of the passing of this Act, and except as hereinafter provided,) shall draw, accept, make, or issue any Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note or engagement for the payment of money payable to bearer on demand, or borrow, or take up, or advance sums of money on the bill or Note payable to bearer on demand of any such body corporate, or of any such person or persons. Provided that Cheques or Drafts payable to bearer on demand or otherwise may be drawn on Bankers, Shroffs, or Agents by the customers or constituents of such Bankers, Shroffs, or Agents, in respect of deposits of money in the hands of such Bankers, Shroffs, or Agents, and paid by them at the credit and disposal of the persons drawing such Cheques or Drafts.

III. There shall be established by the Governor General in Council a new department of the Public Service, to be called the Department of Issue, and from and after the day of the establishment of the said Department, as hereinafter provided, Promissory Notes of the Government of India payable to bearer on demand, for the sums of 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, and 1,000 Rupees, or for such other amounts as the Governor General of India in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, shall direct.

IV. The Governor General in Council, on or before the day of the passing of this Act, shall appoint some person, to be called the Head Commissioner of the Department of Issue, and two other persons, who shall be called respectively the Commissioners of the Department of Issue at Madras and Bombay, and such Officers may be suspended for incapacity, negligence, or misconduct by the Governor General in Council, but shall be removable only by the Secretary of State for India. The Offices so created shall be maintained and continued, and such salaries shall be assigned to them respectively as to the Governor General in Council shall seem proper.

V. The Governor General in Council shall, before the day of the passing of this Act, by order to be published in the Gazettes of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, divide the British Territories in India into Districts, to be called "Circles of Issue," three of which Circles shall include the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and in each Circle shall appoint, as the place of Issue of Notes, as hereinafter provided.

VI. For each Circle of Issue other than those which include the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, there shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council a person to be called the Deputy Commissioner of Issue.

VII. For the purposes of this Act, the Commissioners at Madras, and Bombay shall be subordinate to the Head Commissioner; the Deputy Commissioners in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal shall be subordinate to the Head Commissioner; and the Deputy Commissioners in the Presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay shall be subordinate to the Commissioners of Madras and Bombay respectively.

VIII. The Head Commissioner of Issue for the time being shall make and prepare, on paper to be specially manufactured for the purpose, Promissory Notes of the Government of India payable to bearer on demand for the sums herebefore provided, and shall supply to the Commissioners at Madras and Bombay, and to the several Deputy Commissioners, such Notes as they shall require for the purposes of this Act, and all such Notes shall bear upon them the name of the city or town from which they are severally issued, and shall be payable only at the office of such city or town of issue and at the Presidency Town of the Presidency within which such city or town is situated.

IX. The Head Commissioner, the Commissioners, and the Deputy Commissioners shall, in their respective "Circles of Issue," on the demand of any person, issue from the Office of Issue of their respective Circles, such Promissory Notes, on the terms following:—
First, in exchange for the amount thereof in silver coin of full weight of the Government of India; or, secondly, in exchange for the amount thereof in standard silver bullion or foreign silver coin computed according to such standard at the rate of per ounce; provided always that the said Head Commissioner, Commissioners, and Deputy Commissioners shall, in all cases, be entitled to require such silver bullion and foreign coin to be melted and assayed at the expense of the person tendering the same, and provided also that in all places where there is no Mint of the Government of India, it shall be optional for any such Head Commissioner, Commissioner, or Deputy Commissioner, to issue Notes in exchange for silver or foreign coin under this Section; or, thirdly, in exchange for other Notes of the Government of India payable to bearer on demand of other amounts issued within the same Circle.

X. The Governor General in Council shall determine from time to time the amount to be retained and secured in silver bullion and coin as a reserve to pay the said Promissory Notes, provided always that such reserve shall in no case be less than one-third of the amount expressed in the Notes in circulation.

XI. It shall be the duty of the Head Commissioner in respect of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and of the Commissioners at Madras and Bombay in respect of the Presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay respectively, to retain and secure at all times such amount in silver bullion and coin as

shall be determined by the Governor General in Council as aforesaid, such reserve to be conveniently distributed among the several Offices of Issue of their respective Presidencies. They shall also provide for the immediate coinage of the Silver bullion and foreign Silver coinage received in exchange for such Notes, and they shall invest in Government Securities the residue of the amount of the said Notes in circulation over and above the sum represented by the said coin and bullion which from time to time they are required to retain as a reserve; and the said coin, bullion, and securities shall be appropriated and set apart to provide for the satisfaction and discharge of the said Notes; and the said Notes shall be deemed to have been issued on the security of the coin, bullion, and securities so appropriated and set apart.

XII. The Government Securities purchased under this Act in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal shall stand in the name of the Head Commissioner and the Master of the Mint at Calcutta, the Government Securities purchased under this Act in the Presidency of Fort Saint George shall stand in the name of the Commissioner at Madras and the Master of the Mint at Madras; and the Government Securities purchased under this Act in the Presidency of Bombay shall stand in the name of the Commissioner at Bombay and the Master of the Mint at Bombay.

XIII. The Head Commissioner from time to time shall frame Rules to be approved by the Governor General in Council, for keeping the accounts of the said Department of Issue, and for the auditing of such accounts, and for otherwise regulating the business of the Department; provided always that such Rules shall be in no wise inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

XIV. An abstract of the accounts of the Department, showing the whole amount of Notes in circulation, the amount of coin and bullion reserved, and the amount of the Government Securities held by the said Department, shall be made up monthly in Calcutta, and published soon as may be in the Gazettes of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

XV. It shall be lawful for the Head Commissioner in respect of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and of the Commissioners at Madras and Bombay in respect of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay respectively, and they are hereby required at any time, if it shall be necessary for the purpose of retaining and keeping up such reserve of coin and bullion as herebefore provided, to sell and dispose of Government Securities standing in their names respectively, and in the names of the Masters of the Mint as aforesaid; and for the purpose of effecting such sales, the said Masters of the Mint respectively shall, on a request in writing from the said Head Commissioner or Commissioners, in their respective Presidencies, at all times sign and endorse such Government Securities as shall stand in their names respectively.

XVI. The interest accruing due on the Government Securities purchased and held under this Act shall be entered in a separate account, to be annually rendered by the Head Commissioner to the Governor General in Council; and the amount of such interest shall, from time to time, as it becomes due, be paid by the Accountants General in the several Presidencies of India; into the revenues of the Government of India, under the head of "Profits of Note Circulation."

XVII. Within any of the "Circles of Issue," as hereinbefore provided, a tender of a Note or Notes issued under this Act from the Office of Issue of such "Circle of Issue," shall be a legal tender to the amount expressed in such Note or Notes, and shall be taken to be valid as a tender to such amount in payment of any revenue or other claim due to the Government of India, and in payment of any sum due by the Government of India, or by any body corporate, or by any person or persons in the British Territories in India, on all occasions whatsoever on which any tender of money can be legally made. Provided that no such Note or Notes shall be deemed to be a legal tender of payment by the Government of India at any Office of Issue.

XVIII. The name of the Head Commissioner, or of either of the Commissioners, of any Deputy Commissioner, or of any other person authorized by the said Head Commissioner, or by either of the said Commissioners, to sign Notes issued under this Act, shall or may be impressed or affixed by machinery provided for that purpose by the Government of India, and such printed names shall be taken to be good and valid signatures to all intents and purposes, as if such Notes had been subscribed in the proper handwriting of any one of the persons aforesaid whose signatures the said printing purports to represent.

XIX. All Notes issued under this Act shall be deemed and taken to be Promissory Notes of the Government of India, and may and shall be described as Promissory Notes of the Government of India in all indictments, and in criminal and civil proceedings any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

XX. If any body corporate or person, after the passing of this Act, shall, contrary to the provisions of this Act, draw, accept, make, or issue any Bill of Exchange, Promissory Note, or Engagement for the payment of money payable to bearer on demand, or borrow, owe, or take up any sum or sums of money on the Bills or Notes or Engagements for the payment of money payable to bearer on demand of any such body corporate or person, such body corporate or person shall be liable to a penalty of the amount of every such Bill of Exchange, Promissory Note for Engagement or the payment of money, to be recovered on the prosecution of the Head Commissioner, Commissioner, or Deputy Commissioner, as the case may be, of the "Circle of Issue" in which such Bill of Exchange, Promis-

sory Note, or Engagement for the payment of money is issued, before any Police Magistrate or Magistrate within such "Circle of Issue," and in case of conviction and default of payment of such penalty, the Police Magistrate or Magistrate who shall try the case shall issue his warrant to levy the amount thereof, together with the reasonable costs of the prosecution, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the body corporate or person so convicted.

XXI. If any person shall, without the authority of the Government of India to be proved by the party accused, make or use, or shall, without lawful excuse to be proved by the party accused, knowingly have in his custody or possession any frame, mould, or instrument for the making of paper, with the words "Government of India" visible in the substance of the paper, or for the making of paper with curved or waving bar lines, or with the laying wire lines thereof in a waving or a curved shape, or with any number, sum, or amount, expressed in a word or words in roman letters visible in the substance of the paper, or if any person shall, without such authority, to be proved as aforesaid, manufacture, use, sell, expose to sale, utter, or dispose of, or shall, without lawful excuse to be proved as aforesaid, knowingly have in his custody or possession any paper whatsoever with the words "Government of India" visible in the substance of the paper, or any paper with curved or waving bar lines, or with the laying wire lines thereof in a waving or curved shape, or with any number, sum, or amount expressed in a word or words in roman letters appearing visible in the substance of the paper; or if any person, without such authority to be proved as aforesaid, shall, by any art or contrivance, cause the words "Government of India" to appear visible in the substance of any paper, or cause the numerical sum or amount of any Promissory Note, Bill of Exchange, Post Bill, blank Promissory Note, blank Bill of Exchange, or blank Post Bill, in a word or words in roman letters, to appear visible in the substance of the paper whereon the same shall be written or printed, every such offender shall be guilty of felony, and, being convicted thereof, shall be transported, for a term not exceeding fourteen years, or shall be imprisoned with or without hard labor for any period not exceeding seven years, or if the offender be an European British subject, or an American, he shall be liable to a sentence of penal servitude for a period not exceeding five years.

XXII. Nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from issuing any Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note having the amount thereof expressed in Rupees or in a numerical figure or figures denoting the amount thereof in Rupees appearing visible in the substance of the paper, upon which the same shall be written or printed; nor shall prevent any person from making, using, or selling any paper having waving or curved lines, or any other devices in the nature of water-marks visible in the substance of the paper not being bar lines or laying wire lines, provided the same are not so contrived as to form the ground-work or texture of the paper, or to resemble the waving or curved laying wire lines, or bar lines, or the water-marks of the paper used by the Government of India.

XXIII. If any person shall engrave or in

Penalty for engraving on any plate any Note purporting to be a Note of the Government of India.

any wise make upon any plate whatever, or upon any wood, stone, or other material, any Promissory Note or Bill of Exchange, or blank Promissory Note, or blank Bill of Exchange, or part of a Promissory Note or Bill of Exchange, purporting to be a Promissory Note, Bill of Exchange, or Post Bill of the Government of India, or blank Promissory Note, blank Bill of Exchange, or blank Post Bill of the Government of India, or part of a Promissory Note, Bill of Exchange, or Post Bill of the Government of India, without the authority of the Government of India, to be proved by the party accused; or if any person shall use such plate, wood, stone, or other material, or any other instrument or device for the making or printing any Promissory Note, Bill of Exchange, or Post Bill, or blank Promissory Note, blank Bill of Exchange, or blank Post Bill, or part of a Promissory Note, Bill of Exchange, or Post Bill, without such authority to be proved as aforesaid; or if any person shall, without lawful excuse, the proof whereof shall lie on the party accused, knowingly have in his custody or possession any such plate, wood, stone, or other material, or any such instrument or device, or if any person shall, without such authority, to be proved as aforesaid, knowingly offer, utter, dispose of, or put off any paper upon which any Promissory Note, blank Bill of Exchange, or blank Post Bill of the Government of India, or part of a Promissory Note, Bill of Exchange, or Post Bill of the Government of India shall be made or printed, or if any person shall, without lawful excuse, to be proved as aforesaid, knowingly have in his custody or possession any such paper, every such offender shall be guilty of felony, and, being convicted thereof, shall be transported for a term not exceeding fourteen years, or shall be imprisoned with or without hard labor for any period not exceeding seven years, or if the offender be a European British subject, or an American, he shall be liable to a sentence of penal servitude for a period not exceeding five years.

XXIV. If any person shall engrave, or in any

Penalty for engraving any thing resembling any such Notes.

wise make upon any plate whatever, or upon any wood, stone, or other material, any word, number, figure, character, or ornament, the impression taken from which shall resemble or apparently be intended to resemble any part of a Promissory Note, Bill of Exchange, or Post Bill of the Government of India, without the authority of the Government of India, to be proved by the party accused; or if any person shall use any such plate, wood, stone, or other material, or any other instrument or device for the making upon any paper or other material the impression of any word, number, figure, character, or ornament which shall resemble, or apparently be intended to resemble, any part of a Promissory Note, Bill of Exchange, or Post Bill of the Government of India, without such authority, to be proved as aforesaid; or if any person shall, without lawful excuse, the proof whereof shall lie on the party accused, knowingly have in his custody or possession any such plate, wood, stone, or other material or any such instrument or device; or if any person shall, without such authority, to be proved as aforesaid, knowingly offer, utter, dispose of, or put off any paper or other material upon

which there shall be an impression of any such matter as aforesaid; or if any person shall, without lawful excuse, to be proved as aforesaid, knowingly have in his custody or possession any paper or other material upon which there shall be an impression of any such matter as aforesaid, every such offender shall be guilty of felony, and, being convicted thereof, shall be liable to be transported for any period not exceeding seven years, or to be punished with or without hard labor for any period not exceeding five years, or if the offender be a European British subject, or an American, he shall be liable to a sentence of penal servitude for any period not exceeding three years.

M. WYLIE,
Clerk of the Council.

THE 20TH SEPTEMBER 1860.

THE following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council of India on the 22nd September 1860, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon after the 3rd of December next:—

A Bill to amend Act X of 1859.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act X of 1859 (to amend the law relating to the recovery of Rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal); It is enacted as follows:—

I. The following proviso shall be read as part of Section XXX Act X of 1859:—"If in any suit to which this Section is applicable, the cause of action shall have accrued before the first day of August 1859, such suit shall be instituted within two years from that day, or within the time allowed for the institution of the same by any law in force before the passing of the said Act, whichever may first expire."

II. Any suit or appeal instituted under Act X of 1859, which may have been dismissed or rejected on the ground that the suit had not been commenced within the period prescribed in Section XXX of the said Act, may be revived if the order of dismissal or rejection shall be contrary to the provisions of the foregoing Section, and a petition for the revival of the same shall be presented within four months of the passing of this Act to the Collector or Court by which such suit or appeal may have been dismissed or rejected. The petition may be written on the Stamp required for petitions presented to such Collector or Court.

M. WYLIE,
Clerk of the Council.

THE 29TH SEPTEMBER 1860.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council of India on the 20th September 1860, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon after the 3rd of January next:—

A Bill for licensing and regulating Stage Carriages.

WHEREAS it is expedient to license and to regulate Stage Carriages in British India; It is enacted as follows:—

I. Every carriage used for the purpose of conveying passengers for hire to or from any place in British India not plying within and being confined wholly to the Presidency Towns and the Suburbs thereof, and which when passing along any road shall travel at the rate of four miles or more in the hour, shall without regard to the form or construction thereof be deemed to be a Stage Carriage within the meaning of this Act. Provided that the term "Stage Carriage" shall not be deemed to include any carriage used or employed as aforesaid wholly upon any Railway.

II. Every Stage Carriage shall be licensed by the Magistrate of the District or place in which the Head Office in India of the Proprietor thereof in British India is situate. If such Head Office be in any Presidency Town, then such license shall be granted by the Chief Commissioner of Police of such Town.

III. Every license shall be numbered and contain the following particulars, namely—
The number of such license.
The name, residence, and the place of the Head Office in British India of the Proprietor of the Stage Carriage.
The number of passengers permitted to be conveyed thereby, distinguishing inside and outside passengers.
The weight of luggage permitted to be carried.
The number of horses or other animals to be used in drawing the Stage Carriage.
The name of the extreme places to and from which the Stage Carriage is licensed to travel.

IV. For every such license there shall be paid by the Proprietor of the Stage Carriage the sum of five Rupees, and such license shall be in force for one year from the date thereof. When a licensed Stage Carriage is transferred within the year, the name of the new proprietor may be substituted for the name of the former proprietor, and every person who appears by the license to be the proprietor, shall be deemed to be such proprietor for all the purposes of this Act.

V. On licensing every Stage Carriage, the Magistrate or Chief Commissioner of Police, as the case may be, shall provide for the same a plate containing the number of the license and all the other particulars of the license, and such plate shall thereupon be affixed by the Proprietor to a conspicuous part of such Stage Carriage.

VI. Whoever keeps or uses any Stage Carriage without the same being licensed as provided by this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

VII. Whoever permits his licensed Stage Carriage to be drawn by a less number of animals than are provided by the license, or permits a larger number of inside or outside passengers, or a greater weight of luggage to be carried by his Stage Carriage than shall be provided by the license, shall for every such offence be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees. In every case where such Stage Carriage shall be proved to have been drawn by a less number of animals or to have carried a larger number of passengers or a greater weight of luggage than provided by the license, the Proprietor of such carriage shall be held to have permitted such offence unless he shall prove the contrary.

VIII. Whoever affixes or permits to be affixed to any Stage Carriage of which he is Proprietor any plate resembling or intended to resemble any plate provided for licensed carriages, shall for every such offence be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

IX. If any person shall cruelly beat, ill-treat, over-drive, abuse, torture, or cause or procure to be cruelly beaten, ill-treated, over-driven, abused, or tortured any animal employed in drawing or yoked or harnessed to any Stage Carriage, every such person shall for every such offence be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

X. Any Magistrate or Chief Commissioner of Police to whom application is made for a license for a Stage Carriage, or who has granted any such license, may cancel the same if it shall appear to him that such Stage Carriage or any horse or other animal or any harness used with such carriage is unserviceable or unsafe or otherwise unfit for public accommodation or use.

XI. In any Station in which a Magistrate or other Officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate shall reside and be, any Police Officer may seize any Stage Carriage with the animal or animals yoked or harnessed thereto if no license-plate be affixed to such Stage Carriage as by this Act required. Such carriage and animal or animals shall be taken without delay by such Police Officer before such Magistrate or other Officer as aforesaid, who shall hear and determine the complaint of such Police Officer in a summary way; and if thereupon any fine is imposed by such Magistrate or other Officer as aforesaid, such Stage Carriage and animal or animals shall be detained for fourteen days as security for the payment thereof, and if the fine be not sooner paid, they shall be sold and the proceeds applied (so far as they extend) to the payment of the said fine, and all costs and charges incurred on account of the detention and sale, and the surplus (if any), if not claimed within a further period of two weeks from such sale, shall be forfeited to the State. If the proceeds do not fully pay the fine and costs

and charges aforesaid, the balance may be recovered as hereinafter provided.

XII. If any driver of any Stage Carriage, or any other person having the care thereof, shall through intoxication, neglect, or by wanton or furious driving or by any other misconduct, endanger the safety of any passengers or other person, or shall injure or endanger the property of the proprietor of such Stage Carriage or of any other person, every such person so offending shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

XIII. Whenever it shall happen that the driver of any Stage Carriage or the owner of any horse shall have committed any offence against this Act for the commission whereof any penalty is by this Act imposed and such driver or owner shall not be known or being known cannot be found, or if the penalty cannot be recovered from such driver or owner, the proprietor of such carriage shall be liable to every such penalty as if he had been the driver of such carriage or owner of such horse at the time when such offence was committed.

Penalty in certain cases recoverable from proprietor.
Provido. Provided always that if any such proprietor shall make out, to the satisfaction of the Magistrate before whom any complaint or information shall be heard, by sufficient evidence, not resting on his own testimony, that the offence was committed by such driver or owner without the privity or knowledge of such proprietor, and that no profit, advantage, or benefit, either directly or indirectly, has accrued or can accrue to such proprietor therefrom, and that he has used his endeavour to find out such driver or owner, and has done all that was in his power to recover the amount of the penalty from him, the Magistrate may discharge the proprietor from such penalty, and shall levy the same upon such driver or owner when found.

XIV. Whenever any charge is made before any Magistrate of any offence under this Act, he shall issue a summons thereupon directed to the proprietor of the Stage Carriage or his nearest Agent, and shall transmit such summons by letter post which shall be deemed to be good service thereof. The summons shall allow a reasonable time, in reference to the distance to which the summons is sent for the appearance of such proprietor or his authorized Agent.

XV. The informer shall in all cases, upon the Magistrate certifying that he has conducted himself properly in regard to his information, be entitled to receive one moiety of the amount of the penalty awarded, and when more informers than one are concerned, they shall be entitled to such moiety in such shares as the Magistrate shall award.

XVI. All penalties incurred under this Act shall be adjudged by a Magistrate, and all orders so made shall be final. All penalties imposed by such Magistrate may in case of non-payment or non-recovery thereof be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender by warrant under the hand of such Magistrate or other Officer.

XVII. In case any such penalties shall not be forthwith paid, such Magistrate or other Officer may order the offender to be apprehended and detained in safe custody until the return can be conveniently made to such warrant of distress, unless the offender shall give security to the satisfaction of such Magistrate for his appearance at such place and time as shall be appointed for the return of the warrant of distress.

XVIII. If upon the return of such warrant it shall appear that no sufficient distress can be had whereon to levy such penalty and the same shall not be forthwith paid, or in case it shall appear to the satisfaction of such Magistrate by the confession of the offender or otherwise, that he has not sufficient goods and chattels whereupon such penalty could be levied if warrant of distress were issued, any such Officer may, by warrant under his hand, commit the offender, provided he is not a European British subject, to prison, there to be imprisoned, according to the discretion of such Officer, for any term not exceeding two calendar months when the amount of penalty shall not exceed fifty Rupees, and for any term not exceeding four calendar months when the amount shall not exceed one hundred Rupees, and for any term not exceeding six calendar months in any other case, the commitment to be determinable in each of the cases aforesaid on payment of the amount.

XIX. If the offender shall be a European British subject, the Magistrate shall record the facts and transmit such record to the District Court of the District wherein the offender is convicted, and the amount of penalty and the costs (if any) shall be levied in the manner provided for the execution of decrees of the Civil Court.

XX. On complaint made before any Magistrate or other Officer as aforesaid of any offence committed under this Act, it shall not be necessary to prove that the offence was committed within the local limits of such Magistrate or other Officer.

XXI. The term "Magistrate" in this Act shall include all Magistrates and all persons exercising the full powers of a Magistrate.

Interpretation of the term "Magistrate."

M. WYLIE,
Clerk of the Council.

THE 29TH SEPTEMBER 1860.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council of India on the 29th September 1860, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon after the 3rd of January next:—

A Bill to provide for the collection of Duty of Customs on Pepper exported by Sea from the British Port of Cochin.

WHEREAS serious affrays have occurred in attempts to smuggle Pepper, the produce of the States of Travancore and Cochin, in consequence of the monopoly which the Governments of those States

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maintain in that article ; and whereas the Rajahs of those States are willing to abandon the said monopoly and to substitute a system of export Duty ; and whereas it is necessary, in order to an effectual establishment of such system, that the same rate of Duty as is collected on the export of Pepper from Travancore and Cochin should be collected on behalf of the said States at the British Port of Cochin ; It is enacted as follows :—

I. On and after the 1st day of January 1861, in lieu of the Duty prescribed in Act X of 1860, there shall be levied a Duty of fifteen Rupees a candy on all Pepper exported by sea from the Port of Cochin ; provided that the said Duty shall not be levied on the re-exportation of any Pepper which may have been imported by sea at the said Port from any British possession.

II. At the close of each calendar year, or as soon after as may be convenient, the Collector of Customs shall pay to the Governments of Travancore and Cochin the whole amount of Duty collected under the provisions of the last preceding Section, after deducting all expenses of collection, in such proportions and in such manner as may be ordered by the Governor in Council of Port Saint George.

M. WYLIE,
Clerk of the Council.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 1879.

Port William, the 1st October 1860.

Notifications.—Under Section XVII. Act XXXI. of 1860, the Governor General in Council hereby authorizes the Chief Officer of Police in every Sea-port Town and Frontier District in India to grant licenses for the importation of Arms, Percussion Caps, Sulphur, Saltpetre, Gunpowder, and other Ammunition, subject to the general control and directions of the Chief Executive Authority of the Presidency or Place.

No. 1880.

The 2nd October 1860.

The under-mentioned Specifications of Inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act No. XV. of 1860, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, and have been sent to the Office of one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Port St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces.

A copy of each Specification is open at all reasonable hours at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, to public inspection, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee, and a certified copy of any Specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 35.—John Prentice Farrar, of New York in the United States of America, gentleman, for "Improvements in the manufacture of Cast Steel and Iron."

No. 30.—Charles Shand, of Colombo in the Island of Ceylon, Merchant, for "bleaching Coir Fibre and Coir Yarn."

No. 50.—Daniel West, of Egremont Place, No. 2, Euston Road, in the County of Middlesex in England, Civil Engineer, for "an improvement for working the Geometrical Cotton Press with Steam Power."

No. 51.—John Hamilton, Junior, of the Windsor Foundry and Iron Works, Liverpool, for "improvements in constructing and propelling Vessels."

W. GREY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 4562.

Port William, the 29th September 1860.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant John Jacob, of the 22nd Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, to do duty with the 2nd Corps, Central India Horse.

No. 4563.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Cornet J. Low, of the 3rd European Light Cavalry, to do duty with the 1st Corps, Central India Horse.

No. 4564.

Mr. Richard Rogers is appointed to be British Agent at Bussorah, in the room of Mr. John George Taylor.

No. 4565.

Assistant Surgeon R. Dick had Medical charge of the Deollee Irregular Force, from 1st to 17th July last inclusive.

No. 4566.

Major R. H. Kentinge resumed charge of the duties of the Nimar Political Agency from Captain E. Thompson, on the 18th instant.

No. 4567.

The 2nd October 1860.

Captain A. J. Bruce, Officiating 4th Assistant to the Commissioner of Mysore, returned to duty on the 6th ultimo.

No. 4568.

The following arrangements are made in the Revenue Survey Department, consequent on the demise of Captain Edward Willoughby :—

Captain D. C. Vanrenen, Revenue Surveyor of the 1st or Eastern Division, Nagpore Survey, is transferred to the 2nd or Lucknow Division, Oudh Survey, with effect from the 28th July last.

Lieutenant E. E. Oakes, Assistant Revenue Surveyor, in charge of the 1st or Eastern Division, Nagpore Survey, to be Revenue Surveyor, in permanent charge of that Division from the same date.

No. 4569.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following arrangements in the Pegu Commission :—

Lieutenant M. Lloyd to be Deputy Commissioner of Tharrawaddy, from the 3rd August 1860.

Lieutenant W. C. Plant to be Assistant Commissioner of Henzada, from the 30th June 1860, the date on which he took charge of the Office.

Lieutenant A. R. McMahon to be Assistant Magistrate of Rangoon, from the 11th May 1860.

Lieutenant F. Fitzroy to be Superintendent of the Pegu Topographical Survey, from the 16th January 1860, the date on which Lieutenant Edgecome left Madras for England.

A. R. YOUNG,

Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 1st October 1860.

No. 973 of 1860.—The following Order, issued to the Pegu Light Infantry Battalion, is confirmed as temporary arrangements :—

Dated 16th August 1860.—Appointing Lieutenant and Adjutant John Duval, 50th Madras Native Infantry, to officiate as Second in Command, vice Captain Acton placed at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George, and Lieutenant Samuel Crawford Montgomerie, 3rd Regiment Madras Native Infantry, doing duty, to officiate as Adjutant of the Battalion, with effect from the 16th August 1860.

Fort William, the 2nd October 1860.

No. 974 of 1860.—The following paragraphs of a Military Letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 323 of the 21st August 1860, are published for general information :—

1. The under-mentioned Officers have been permitted to return to their duty, viz. :—

Major T. R. Snow.

" J. Chambers, on the *Blenheim*.

Captain H. B. Impey.

" W. M. Cafe.

" N. T. Parsons.

Lieut. J. B. Smyly.

" A. E. Campbell.

" H. M. Bromley.

" W. G. Davis, by the Steamer of the 20th August, with retention of his appointment.

" J. May.

" H. J. Wheler, on the *Sydenham*.

" L. H. Williams.

" D. S. Pemberton.

" R. Stewart.

" M. A. D. Orchard... } On the *Blenheim*.

" H. Spalding ... }

" T. W. Hogg ... }

Surgeon H. M. Greenhow.

Asst. Surg. F. Powell, M. D.

" " F. Carter, on the *Sydenham*.

2. Lieutenant J. R. G. Sweeny having completed the leave of absence, on private affairs, granted to him, and his services being required with the Recruits proceeding on the *Sydenham*, he was desired to sail in that Vessel instead of by the Steamer of the 20th July, he will however be entitled to count time as service and to draw Indian Pay and Allowances from the date of the arrival of the Mail by the above-mentioned Steamer.

3. The under-mentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz. :—

Lieut. Colonel H. Le Geyt Bruce	... 3 Months,
Major C. J. Richards	... 6 "
Captain C. H. E. Grieme	... 3 "
" G. Strangways	... 6 "
" H. C. Roberts	... 3 "
" E. Thompson	... 2 "
" J. H. Dyas	... 1 "
" F. C. Innes	... 6 "
" C. Clark	... 4 "
2nd Captain E. Davidson	... 3 "
" A. W. Garnett	... 4 "
Lieut. L. H. Williams	... 3 "
" L. S. Boulderson	... 4 "
" H. W. Studdy	... 3 "
" C. H. Barnes	... 3 "
" W. G. Cubitt	... 3 "
" F. W. Grant	... 3 "
" C. C. Taylor	... 3 "
" F. Trench	... 3 "
" C. J. Prinsep	... 3 "
" A. H. Millett	... 3 "
" A. L. Playfair	... 3 "
" Sir A. K. Lake, Bart.	... 3 "
" E. F. Browne	... 3 "
" A. R. D. Mackenzie	... 3 "
" R. Dougal	... 3 "
" A. W. Brodhurst	... 3 "
Assistant Surgeon W. F. Clark	... 3 "
" " F. S. Sillifant	... 3 "
Veterinary Surgeon J. Siddall	... 2 "

No. 975 of 1860.—The under-mentioned Out-Pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea having been permitted to reside and draw their Stipends at this Presidency, payment of Pensions is to be made and charged accordingly :—

Rate of Pension per diem.

William Richard Dickinson,	6d. per diem, from
late of the 14th Light Dragoons	the date on which he comes to receive Regimental Pay.
Serjeant Thomas Quinn, late of the 23rd Regiment of Foot	Two Shillings per diem. Paid up to the 30th September 1860.

No. 976 of 1860.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

PUNJAB IRREGULAR FORCE.

2nd Cavalry.

Assistant Surgeon G. Farrell, M. D. O. S., attached to the 2nd Punjab Infantry, to the Medical charge, vice Assistant Surgeon Garden appointed to another situation.

2nd Infantry.

Assistant Surgeon S. C. Courtney, M. D., Officiating in Medical charge of the 6th Infantry, to the Medical charge, vice Assistant Surgeon Farrell.

[2083]

No. 977 of 1860.—The following Forms of last Pay Certificates are to be observed in future. These Certificates, whether original or duplicate, are to be invariably printed; and the duplicates, are to bear the words, "Duplicate issued in lieu of original lost or destroyed," printed in red ink across them:—

Form A for Officers.

PAY OFFICE

186

No. I do hereby certify that of Her Majesty's Regiment of has received from this Office his Pay and Allowances as follows:—

Pay and Indian Allowances	To the of 186. and to no later date.
Regimental House Rent	...	...	...
Extra Batta	...	...	...
Horse Allowance	...	...	...
Tentage	...	...	...
Staff Allowance	

N.B.—Subscription to the Fund
paid up to 186
Ditto to the
paid up to 186

Pay Master.

Form B for European Soldiers.

Original of a Report by showing the period to which a party of Her Majesty's Regiment of ordered to in charge of has been paid.

Rank.	Regimental No.	Name.	Rate of Pay.	Batta.	Good Conduct Pay.	Date to which settled with.	Place from which march commences.	Place of destination.	Sum advanced.	Remarks whether under stoppage or not, &c.

I do hereby certify that the above particulars are correct, and that the Pay and Allowances of the above have not been and will not be charged in my accounts beyond the date stated above.

Date 186 }

Form C for Native Troops.

I do hereby certify that of Her Majesty's Regiment of has received from me his Pay at and Batta at per month to the 186 and to no later period.

Date 186 }

No. 978 of 1860.—The under-mentioned men are admitted to Pension, as specified opposite to their respective names :—

Conductor James Copley, of the } Two Shillings
Ordnance Commissariat De- } per diem, payable
partment ... } in Europe.

Serjeant Major James Malone, } Two Shillings
of the 68th Native Infantry, } per diem, payable
doing duty at the Landour } in Europe.
Convalescent Depot ... }

Private Jeremiah Connors, of } One Shilling
the 1st European Bengal } per diem, payable
Fusiliers ... } in Europe.

Gunner John Whayman, of the } Equivalent to
2nd Artillery Company, Bu- } one Shilling per
ropean Invalid Battalion ... } diem, payable in
India.

No. 979 of 1860.—With reference to the Notification No. 768A., of the 4th instant, issued by the Government, North-Western Provinces, the services of the under-mentioned Officers are placed respectively at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and of the Government of Fort St. George :—

Lieutenant J. L. Sowers, of the 37th Native Infantry, Second in Command of the Jhansie Divisional Police Battalion.

Lieutenant P. C. Dalmahoy, of the 60th Native Infantry, Adjutant of the Humeerpore Battalion.

Lieutenant P. P. L. Stafford, of the 34th Madras Native Infantry, Second in Command of the Benares Divisional Police Battalion, and Officiating Commandant of the Mirzapore Battalion.

Lieutenant McIntyre, of the 36th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, Officiating Adjutant of the Banda Police Battalion.

No. 980 of 1860.—Mr. Robert Denniss Farrell to be a Third Class Sub-Assistant Topographical Survey, with effect from the 1st October 1860, to fill a vacancy in the Hyderabad Survey.

No. 981 of 1860.—The following Order, issued by the Commissioner of the Province to the Nagpore Irregular Force, is confirmed :—

No. 15, dated 8th September 1860.—Appointing Lieutenant Burton, of Her Majesty's 91st Regiment, to officiate as Adjutant of the 1st Infantry at Raipore, and directing him to proceed and join without delay.

No. 982 of 1860.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence, on Sick Certificate :—

Captain Charles Pierrepont } For fifteen
Lucas, of the 47th Regiment } months, under the
Native Infantry ... } old Regulations.

R. J. H. BRACH, Major-General,
Secy. to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 237.

Fort William, the 2nd October 1860.

Notifications.—Mr. G. A. Lorimer, Probationary Assistant Engineer, Bhaugulpore Division, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department.

No. 238.

The Stations of Monghyr and Rajmehal at present attached to the Patna and Berhampore Divisions, respectively, are transferred to the Bhaugulpore Division of Public Works.

No. 239.

The Barrakur Bridge Works are constituted a separate Executive charge in the Burdwan Circle of the Bengal Public Works Department.

Posting.—Mr. W. R. Powell, 3rd Class Executive Engineer, is posted to the Barrakur Bridge Works.

C. H. DICKENS, Captain,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No. —

APPOINTMENTS.—The 28th September 1860.—The following gentlemen to be Assessors and Deputy Collectors, under Act XXXII. of 1860 :—

In Hooghly.

✓ Mr. J. R. B. Ross.

✓ „ J. DeCruze.

Baboo Sunjeesh Chunder Chatterjee.

„ Doyal Chund Doss.

In Shuhabad.

Mr. L. DaBren.

Moulavy Azhur Ally.

The 29th September 1860.

In Nuddea.

✓ Baboo Dwarkanath Dey.

Mr. T. P. Larkins to be Secretary to the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Bograh.

The 1st October 1860.—Mr. H. Nelson, Officiating Civil and Sessions Judge of Sarun, to be Civil and Sessions Judge of that District.

Mr. R. J. Richardson, Officiating Additional Judge of Sarun and Tirhoot, to be Additional Judge of those Districts.

Mr. C. T. Buckland to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Hooghly.

Mr. P. G. E. Taylor to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Burdwan.

Mr. G. C. Fletcher to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Bancoorah.

Mr. J. J. Ward, now on leave, to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Chittagong.

Mr. R. N. Shore, Officiating Civil and Sessions Judge of Cuttack, to be Civil and Sessions Judge of that District.

Mr. G. A. Pepper, Magistrate and Collector of Noacolly, to be a Magistrate and Collector of the First Grade.

Mr. H. Rose, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Sarun, to be a Magistrate and Collector of the First Grade.

Mr. W. M. Beaufort to be a Magistrate and Collector of the First Grade, but to continue to officiate until further orders as Civil and Sessions Judge of Purneah.

Mr. H. L. Dampier to be a Magistrate and Collector of the First Grade, but to continue to officiate until further orders as Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Mr. W. J. Herschel, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Nuddea, to be a Magistrate and Collector of the Second Grade.

The Hon'ble A. Eden to be a Magistrate and Collector of the Second Grade, but to continue to officiate until further orders as Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Mr. T. P. Larkins, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Bograh, to be a Magistrate and Collector of the Second Grade.

Mr. H. Muspratt to be a Magistrate and Collector of the Second Grade.

Mr. W. Le F. Robinson, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Purneah, to be a Magistrate and Collector of the Second Grade.

Mr. H. H. Robinson, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Chumparan, to be Magistrate and Collector of Chumparan.

Mr. R. J. Wigram to be Magistrate and Collector of Barnset, but to continue to officiate until further orders as Magistrate and Collector of Jessore.

Mr. H. W. Alexander, now on leave, to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Patna.

Mr. H. Balfour to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Behar, but to continue to officiate until further orders as Collector of Dinagepore.

Mr. J. S. Drummond, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Tirhoot, to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of that District.

Mr. C. J. Mackenzie to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Mymensing, but to continue to officiate until further orders as Magistrate and Collector of Barnset.

Mr. J. H. Ravenshaw, now on leave, to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Dacca.

Mr. W. V. G. Taylor to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Midnapore, and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals.

Mr. F. G. Millett to be a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade.

Mr. E. D. Lockwood to be a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade.

Mr. D. J. McNeile to be a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade.

Mr. B. Wood to be Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—*The 27th September 1860.*—The following Officers, during the ensuing Dussarah Vacation, under Clause 2, Section VII. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules, viz. :—

Baboo Peary Mohun Bannerjee, Principal Sudder Ameen of Beerbhoom.

Baboo Goppee Nauth Doss, Sudder Ameen and Sudder Meonsiff of Balasore.

The 20th September 1860.—Moulavy Imdad Ali, Principal Sudder Ameen of Shahabad.

Baboo Kashishur Mitter, Principal Sudder Ameen of Hooghly, for one month, under Clause 1, Section VII. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

NOTIFICATION.—*The 20th September 1860.*—With reference to the Notification dated the 27th instant, the following Collectors are appointed to be Collectors of the First Grade :—

Mr. F. A. E. Dalrymple.
" R. C. Haikes.
" A. A. Swinton.
" G. Bright.

W. S. SETON-KARR,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

No. 4091.

APPOINTMENTS.—*The 20th September 1860.*—Gunner J. Nelson and Private P. Blake, late Students of the Roorkee College, who have been appointed by the Government of India to be Probationary Assistant Overseers in the Public Works Department, and posted to Pegu, are placed temporarily under the orders of the Garrison Engineer of Fort William, until they are enabled to proceed to join their appointments.

C. B. YOUNG, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the Public Works Dept.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, N. W. Provinces.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 808A.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Camp Nyaoo Tal, the 19th September 1860.

Appointment.—Captain E. B. Clay, Officiating Commandant of the Saugor Military Police Battalion, is appointed to be Commandant of the Seonee Military Police Battalion, *vice* Captain G. F. Pearson, removed to another appointment.

Captain E. B. Clay will continue to officiate at Saugor, until further orders.

No. 820A.

The 22nd September 1860.

The following Extract from the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 15th September 1860, Page 1904, is re-published :—

" No. 922 of 1860.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their return from England :—

* * * * *
* * * * *

Lieutenant Henry Montford Bromley, 52nd Native Infantry, Adjutant Divisional Military Police Battalion, Jubbulpore, on the 10th of September 1860."

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces,

O. M. GLUBB, *Lieut.,*
Asst. Milg. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, Punjab Provinces.

LAHORE, THE 19TH SEPTEMBER 1860.

Leave.—Mr. John Barlow, Assistant Patrol, Punjab Salt Department, has obtained two and a half months' privilege leave, from the date of his availing himself thereof.

Revenue Department, No. 1374, dated 17th September 1860.

Mr. P. Minna, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Sirsa, has obtained three months' leave of absence, under Section VIII. of the Uncovenanted Leave Rules, from the date of his availing himself thereof.

General Department, No. 2385, dated 17th September 1860.

Mr. W. Pardon, C. E., Executive Engineer, Punjab Salt Mines, returned from Furlough to Europe on Medical Certificate, has obtained two months' leave, to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

Public Works Department, No. 1736, dated 18th September 1860.

Lieutenant R. G. Sandeman, Assistant Commissioner, Mooltan, has obtained three months' general leave under the Military Rules, from the date of his availing himself thereof.

General Department, No. 2404, dated 19th September 1860.

Mr. C. M. Burton, Extra Assistant Commissioner at Hoshiarpore, has obtained one month's leave, under Section VII. of the Uncovenanted Leave Rules, with effect from the 22nd instant, or such date as he may avail himself of the same.

General Department, No. 2408, dated 19th September 1860.

Postings.—Mr. H. E. Jacomb, Assistant Commissioner, has been posted to the Goojranwalla District.

General Department, No. 2461, dated 19th September 1860.

Mr. H. Burra, Assistant Commissioner, has been posted to the Hoshiarpore District.

General Department, No. 2402, dated 19th September 1860.

Postings.—Mr. J. H. Lyons, Probationary Assistant Engineer, to the 7th Division, Grand Trunk Road.
2. Mr. A. Byrne, Probationary Assistant Engineer, to the Lower Sirhind Division of Public Works.

Public Works Department, No. 1747, dated 20th September 1860.

3. Mr. J. W. Wright, Probationary Assistant Engineer, to the 8th Division, Grand Trunk Road.

Transfer.—Mr. C. E. Bernard, Assistant Commissioner, from the Delhi to the Simla District.

General Department, No. 2430, dated 22nd September 1860.

R. H. DAVIES,
Secy. to Govt., Punjab.

No. 378.—In continuation of Punjab Order, No. 407, dated 30th December 1859, Lieutenant H. S. Jarrett will continue to conduct the duties of doing Duty Officer, in addition to those of Officiating Adjutant, 3rd Punjab Cavalry. This Order to have effect from 5th December 1859.

No. 379.—Lieutenant E. C. Codrington, attached to the 25th or Huzara Goorkah Battalion, is appointed to officiate as Adjutant of the 4th Sikh Infantry, during the period Lieutenant and Adjutant G. B. Stainforth may officiate as Second in Command, or until further orders.

No. 380.—*Leave of Absence.*—Lieutenant H. L. C. Bernard, Adjutant, Huzara Goorkah Battalion, is permitted to proceed to Cashmere on sixty days' privilege leave, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 381.—The District Order, dated 7th June 1860, by Major L. B. Jones, Commanding Dera Ismael Khan Frontier and District, appointing Ensign S. W. Bell, Her Majesty's 81st Regiment, to perform the duties of Station Staff Officer, consequent on the departure, on duty, of Lieutenant H. S. Jarrett, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, is confirmed.

LAHORE, THE 20TH SEPTEMBER 1860.

No. 383.—*Leave of Absence.*—Captain T. E. Hughes, of Artillery, Commandant No. 3, Punjab Light Field Battery, for three months, from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit Bombay, on Medical Certificate, preparatory to submitting an application for Furlough to Europe, under the new Rules.

LAHORE, THE 22ND SEPTEMBER 1860.

No. 384.—The allowance of fifty Camels to each Battalion, of the Military Police, is from this date reduced to thirty. Officers will not purchase any Camels until the number is reduced as above, reduction to be effected by Casualties. Carriage for Police purposes required more than twenty miles from Head-Quarters, may be billed for; but Officers will be expected to make the best arrangements, possible that economy is observed.

G. HUTCHINSON, Major,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Punjab,
Military Department.

Opium Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Tenth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1858-59, will be held at the Exchange Hall, on Wednesday, the 3rd October 1860, at 11 A. M., and will comprise 1,780 Chests, viz. —

Behar Opium	1,270
Benares ditto	510

Total Chests ... 1,780

2. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 12th November 1859, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazette*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 8th and 18th October 1860 respectively, that is to say, no Sub-Treasurer's Receipts, Company's Paper, or other Public Securities, that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers at the Sale, will be received after 4 P. M. of Monday, the 8th October 1860, and no Treasury Receipts in full payment of Lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Thursday, the 18th October 1860.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1858-59, will be brought to sale in the present year, on or about the dates specified below.

5. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates, should circumstances render it expedient to do so :—

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Monday, 5th Nov. 1860...	1270	510	1780
" Wednesday, 5th Dec. " ..	1275	509	1784
	2545	1019	3564

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

A. EDEN,
Offg. Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 30th August, 1860. }

Opium Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Eleventh Sale of Opium, the provision of 1858-59, will be held at the Exchange Hall, on Monday, the 5th November 1860, at 11 A. M., and will comprise 1,780 Chests, viz. —

Behar Opium	1,270
Benares ditto	510

Total Chests ... 1,780

2. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 12th November 1859, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazette*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 10th and 20th November 1860, respectively, that is to say, no Sub-Treasurer's Receipts, Company's Paper, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers at the Sale, will be received after 4 P. M. of Saturday, the 10th November 1860, and no Treasury Receipts in full payment of Lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Tuesday, the 20th November 1860.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1858-59 will be brought to sale in the present year, on or about the dates specified below.

5. The Board however reserve to themselves the right of altering this date, should circumstances render it expedient to do so :—

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Wednesday, 5th Dec. 1860 -	1275	509	1784

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

ASHLEY EDEN,
Offg. Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 1st October 1860. }

Notice.

No. 1128.

PURCHASERS of the Salt of Ghâts Kissenuggur and Ramunggur are hereby informed, that Assignments issued after the 15th of October will have an enfacement, that the ordinary charge for Golah rent and wastage will commence on the 15th January 1861, three months free of such charge being allowed for clearance by the rates of the Department.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

ASHLEY EDEN,

Offg. Junior Secretary.

The 28th September 1860.

Notice.

With reference to the following Extract from the Orders of Government No. 134, dated 27th April 1837, and the new Form of Bill prescribed by the Civil Auditor, the Sub-Treasurer notifies that all items of Subscriptions to the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, entered in the said Bills, will be deducted as therein directed, in accordance with these Orders.

J. I. HARVEY,

Sub-Treasurer.

GENERAL TREASURY,
The 22nd September 1860.

Extract of a letter No. 134, dated 27th April 1837, from Government, to the Committee of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund.

Para. 2.—In reply I am directed to state that the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council cannot impose on the Officers of Audit and Account the obligation to follow persons who may be employed as Assistants in Offices through the career of their employments. All that His Lordship can direct will be, that whenever in any Abstract a specific sum may be entered as deducted on account of Subscription, the sum so deducted shall be carried to a separate Head of Account. The onus of having the deductions inserted in the Abstracts must be on the parties interested.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) H. T. PRINSEP,

Secretary to Government.

Notification.

OFFICERS in charge of Treasuries are requested to observe that this Office Circular, No. 1036, dated 27th April 1860, refers to payments made on account of postal fixed Establishments and Contingencies, and not to *refunds of Deposits*, which are not subject to audit, and should be disbursed under the precautions prescribed in Circular No. 1024, dated 28th February 1860.

W. WATERFIELD,

Offg. Asst. to the Govt. of Bengal.

FORT WILLIAM;

Office of Asstt. Govt. of Bengal,
The 28th September 1860.

Notice.

HINDOO HOLIDAYS IN OCTOBER 1860.

THE General Treasury will be closed from Friday the 19th to Tuesday the 30th October 1860, both days inclusive, on account of the Hindoo Holidays, Doorga and Luckhee Poojahs. All Acceptances which may fall due between Friday the 19th and Tuesday the 30th October 1860, both inclusive, will be payable at the General Treasury on any business day after Monday the 15th October 1860.

J. I. HARVEY,

Sub-Treasurer.

GENERAL TREASURY,
The 24th Sept. 1860.

Public Works Department.

1. SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, at the Civil Architect's Office, Calcutta, up to Friday, the 12th of October next, for the supply of about 11,275 Cubic feet of Chunar Stone, in about 600 blocks, varying in dimensions from 1 to 7 feet in length, 1 to 6 feet in breadth, and 1 to 3 feet in depth.

2. The Stone to be sound hard stone, free from shakes or flaws of any description, and to be hammer squared in blocks of the required dimensions. The whole to be delivered at the Calcutta Mint before the 1st day of March 1861.

3. Tenders to specify the rate per Cubic foot delivered at the Mint Ghât, Calcutta.

4. Tenders to be under cover, and superscribed, "Tender for Chunar Stone."

Specification and List, giving the various dimensions of the Stone, will be furnished to the party or parties whose Tender may be accepted.

5. Each Tender to be accompanied by a deposit of 500 Rupees, to be returned in the event of its not being accepted, or forfeited if the tender is withdrawn.

6. The party or parties whose tender may be accepted will be required to deposit a further sum of 2,000 Rupees, and to enter into a Bond for the due fulfilment of the Contract.

L. F. BYRNE, C. E.,

In charge of Civil Architect's Office.

Telegraph Department.

NOTICE.

The following List of Telegraph Offices now open for the Receipt of Messages is published for general information :—

BENGAL.

Calcutta	..	
Atchheepore	..	
Hooghly Point	..	
Diamond Harbour	..	
Mud Point	..	
Saugor Island	..	
Kookroobhattee	..	
Kodgeree	..	
Midnapore	..	
Barrackpore	..	
Burdwan	..	
Raneegunge	..	
Burhee	..	
Sherghotty	..	
Sasseram	..	
Beitrees	..	
Rajmahal	..	
Monghyr	..	
Bhangulpore	..	
Patna or Dinapore	..	

Stations on Hooghly River.

Line to M. W. Provinces.

Ganges River Line.

DACCA.

Jessore	..
Dacca	..

N. W. P. AND PUNJAB.

Allahabad	..	
Cawnpore	..	
Futtyghur	..	
Agra	..	
Allyghur	..	
Delhi	..	
Umballa	..	
Loodiana	..	
Phillour	..	
Jullunder	..	
Unritaur	..	
Lahore	..	
Rawul Pindie	..	
Attock	..	
Peshawur	..	
Mooltan	..	

Branch to Calpee.
" " Lucknow.
" " Fyzabad.
" " Gumb.
" " Shahjehanpore.Branch to Meerut.
" " Moradabad.
" " Bareilly.Branch to Rawaslee.
" " Simla.

Branch to Murree.

BOMBAY.

Bombay	..	
Parell	..	
Malabar Point	..	
Matheran	..	
Dapoorce	..	
Tanna	..	
Nassick	..	
Malligaum	..	
Dhoolia	..	
Bulsar	..	
Surat	..	
Baroda	..	
Baroach	..	
Kaira	..	
Ahmedabad	..	
Deesa	..	

NOTE.
For use of the Governor. Open
when he resides at each place.

Line to Agra.

Line to Guzerat and Scinde.

POONAH.

Sattara
Kolapore
BelgaumDharwar
GudduckSecrpore
Arkherpore
Indore
Benwra
Seprce
Gwalior

MADRAS.

Madras
Guindy*
Mount
Pondicherry
Negapattam
Postocottah
Paumben
Poonamallee
Vellore
Bangalore
Secrah
Bellary
Mysore
Ootacamund
Mercara
Cannanore
Calicut
Cochin

Branch to Seroor.

" " Ahmednagpur.
" " Mahabaleshwar.
" " Sawant Warree.
" " Kugoria.
" " Goa.

INDORE

Line from Bombay to Agra.

MADRAS.

* Open only during residence of the Governor.

Line to Ceylon.

Line to Bombay.

Line to Nelloerries and Malabar Coast.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Kurnool
Hyderabad
Secundrabad
Warrungul
Chanda
Chinnoor
Nagpore
Kamptee
Seone
Jubbulpore
Rewa
Mirzapore

Stations of Observation in case of interruptions.

EAST COAST.

Jelasore
Balasore
Cuttack
Berhanipore
Chicacole
Chutterpore or Ganjam.
Vizagapatnam
Dowleishartam or Rajamundry.
Masulipatam
Bezwarrath
Coconada
Ongole
Nellore

SCINDE.

Kurrachee
Keamaree
Gizree
Kotree
Hyderabad
Buddena
Nuggur Parkur

Harbour Stations for Kurrachee and Gizree, south of the Indus.

Tatoosha	...	{ 127 Miles N. of Hyderabad. 7 Miles N. W. of Nowshier.
Sakkar	...	
Shikarpore	...	
Jacobabad	...	
Kusmore	...	{ 12 Miles S. of Shrawalla Frontier between Scinde and Panjnah.
Rajanpore	...	{ 4 Miles N. E. of Aenoe. 12 Miles N. E. of Mittments on the Indus.
Deera Gaze Khan	...	

PEGU.

Rangoon	...	
Henzada	...	
Menghye	...	
Shoughyren	...	
Prome	...	
Tanghoo	...	
Thyet-myo	...	
Pegu	...	

NOTE.

The Lines in Pegu are not yet connected with those in India, but the works are in progress and will be completed early next year.

CEYLON.

Point de Galle	...
Colombo	...
Kandy	...
Mehintelle	...
Manaar	...

W. B. O'SHAUGHNESSY,

Superintendent, Electric Telegraphs in
India and Ceylon.

BANGALORE. }
The 10th August 1859. }

Notice

Is hereby given, that the Cachar Mela, or Annual Fair, will be held at Silchar, in Cachar on the 30th and 31st December 1860, and the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of January 1861.

Prizes will be given for the best specimens of Cattle, Raw Products, and Manufactures brought for Sale, a competent Committee being selected to determine the above.

Shops will be erected as heretofore for the convenience of Traders who may feel disposed to attend.

Races, Games, &c., open to all, will be held as usual, and a display of Fire-works take place.

N. B.—The last Mela was attended by a great concourse of people, and the results were so gratifying, as to encourage its continuance annually. Many Buffaloes, Cows, Ponies, and Goods of all sorts and kinds were brought for sale, and readily disposed of.

J. F. SHERER,
Offg. Superintendent.

ZILLAH CACHAR; }
Superintendent's Office, }
The 18th July 1860. }

Cochin Light.

Information is hereby given, that the Light at Cochin, instead of being raised to a height of 114 feet as usual, on and after the 15th September, will continue to be displayed at the lower elevation of sixty-seven feet, until further notice. It may not therefore be visible beyond eight or nine miles.

2. The Flag Staff being under repair, a smaller temporary Mast for signalling will be put up, which will not be seen at any great distance.

JOHN J. FRANKLIN,
Supdt. of Marine.

MADRAS; }
Marine Supdt.'s Office, }
The 3rd September 1860. }

Nuddea Rivers.

BI-WEEKLY Water Report, showing the least Depth of Water in the Bhongiruttie River, from 24th to 28th September 1860.

NAMES OF PLACES, &c.	Least Depth of Water.	Remarks.
Above its Entrance in Ganges	Ft. In. 20 0	Attention is requested to the Daily Telegraph Reports in the Calcutta Papers.
On the Entrance Bar...	6 0	
From thence to Jungypore, 13½ Miles	11 0	The Jellinghee and Matabangah are both open for Steamers, &c.
From Jungypore to Berhampore, 46 Miles...	16 0	
From Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 Miles	17 0	Least depth in } ft. in. Jellinghee South } 8 0 Channel } Least depth in } Matabangah } 16 0
And from Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 Miles	21 0	

Height of water on Gauge at Berhampore on the 27th September 1860, plus 20 feet 9 inches.

T. N. ARMSTRONG, O. E.,
Supdt., Nuddea Rivers.

The 1st October 1860.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC PASSED THROUGH THE CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS, from 1st to 30th September 1860.

NAMES OF SHIPS.	CHARCOAL.	WOOD COAL.	RICE, NATIVE PRODUCE.	RICE, FOREIGN IMPORTED FABRICS.	HIDES.		COTTON.		CASTOR OIL.		INDIGO.		JASPER.		LIME.		MUSTARD SEED.		MUSTARD SEED OIL.	
					Number of Hides.	Measurement by Canal Measurement.	Number of Hides.	Measurement by Canal Measurement.	Number of Hides.	Measurement by Canal Measurement.	Number of Hides.	Measurement by Canal Measurement.	Number of Hides.	Measurement by Canal Measurement.	Number of Hides.	Measurement by Canal Measurement.	Number of Hides.	Measurement by Canal Measurement.	Number of Hides.	Measurement by Canal Measurement.
CHERRIAH CANAL.	Kamanghatta Chippore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		10516586	10520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOLLY'S NARROW CANAL.	Rameekpotta. Rissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	
WIDDERPOTTE.	Kidderpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	

[2091]

NAME OF SHIP.	SALT.			SUGAR.			TOBACCO.			LIXURED.			RADDI.			POLEA.			PEAS.			RICE.			WHEAT.			GRAM.			SUNDRIES.		
	Number of Hides.	Measurement by Canal Measurement.	Measurement of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Hides.	Measurement by Canal Measurement.	Measurement of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Hides.	Measurement by Canal Measurement.	Measurement of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Hides.	Measurement by Canal Measurement.	Measurement of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Hides.	Measurement by Canal Measurement.	Measurement of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Hides.	Measurement by Canal Measurement.	Measurement of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Hides.	Measurement by Canal Measurement.	Measurement of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Hides.	Measurement by Canal Measurement.	Measurement of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Hides.	Measurement by Canal Measurement.	Measurement of Cargo by estimate.	Total Number of Hides.	Total Measurement by Canal Measurement.	Total Measurement of Cargo by estimate.			
SPECIAL CANAL.	Kamangahta	Chippore	220 20000	...	2 650	1275	20 2000	2 650	8 700	62 4000	33825	31 3000	3000	1000	1975	14 3000	3000	2075	5075	R 1005	1300	402 60000	6 4000	180 2075	1800	700 12000	320000	...		
TOLLY'S NARROW CANAL.	Ramoolpotta	Rissa	20550 10000	...	...	300	17 2500	...	0 1300	...	500 3000	203 4000	4000	1500	1500	25 10000	10000	2000	4000	140 2000	140 2000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WIDDERPOTTE.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

J. F. GALLIFFE,
Collector and Magistrate of Canals.

DRAPER TOLL COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.
1st October 1860.

[2092]

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Zemindarry Right of Government to the several Khas Mehals situated in the District of Shahabad, and mentioned in the Statement hereto annexed, will be put up to Sale, under Orders of Government, in the Shahabad Collectorate on Monday, the 8th October 1860, corresponding with the 9th Assin Sancee 1268 Fusly.

The purchaser of such Mehals will be subject to the Conditions laid down below :—

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st.—Estates to be sold, with the Sudder Jummas entered against each below, to the highest bidders above the upset price.

2nd.—The Sale to be subject to existing leases, and to the right conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Jumma-bundee made by the Revenue Authorities.

3rd.—When the amount of purchase money does not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount is to be paid down at once.

4th.—When the amount of purchase money exceeds Rupees 100, a deposit to be at once made of Rupees 25 per Cent. upon the amount bid, the same to be forfeited to Government if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the 15th day after the Sale, reckoning the day of Sale as one.

5th.—The Right of Government to all Minerals to be reserved.

Number.	Towjee Number.	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Area.	Sudder Jumma.
1	26	Burrabuttra, Pergunnah Arrah ...	82 0 0 0	165 0 0
9	313	Kotewah, Pergunnah Baragawa ...	1440 7 2 0	3063 2 4
10	456	Gondane, Pergunnah Beheca ...	180 4 9 9	155 0 0
16	1046	Uktearpoor, Pergunnah Chyneepoor ...	160 11 8 0	56 12 7
20	3375	Antee Inglis of Mohar Sing, including Lime land, Pergunnah Ditto ...	127 18 3 10	76 4 0
21	3376	Ditto of Shamloll, Pergunnah Ditto ...	25 13 4 0	9 0 0
22	3377	Ditto of Omrow Sing, Pergunnah Ditto ...	80 11 12 0	7 12 0
23	3378	Ditto of Deepchand, Pergunnah Ditto ...	80 10 0 0	7 13 9
24	3379	Ditto of Kishna Ram, Pergunnah Ditto ...	30 5 4 0	7 10 3
25	3380	Ditto of Pahulwan Sing, Pergunnah Ditto ...	34 6 5 0	9 6 0
27	3381	Ditto of Buldeo Sing, Pergunnah Ditto ...	29 9 12 0	7 7 0
28	3382	Ditto of Mherlan Sing, Pergunnah Ditto ...	80 2 11 0	7 10 0
29	3383	Ditto of Seetal Sing, Pergunnah Ditto ...	30 12 11 0	8 12 0
37	3203	Panyl Inglis of Soomrunoll Havildar, including Lime lands, Pergunnah Ditto ...	87 9 13 0	13 5 3
38	3294	Ditto of Soogreewun Tewary, Pergunnah Ditto ...	89 5 0 15	15 12 0
49	3499	Jungle Chhinra on the boundaries of Roopnundpoor and Sahodurpoor, Pergunnah Ditto ...	50 4 8 0	45 0 0
57	1331	Deoraur, Pergunnah Ditto ...	542 6 1 0	380 14 7
58	1372	Rampoor, Pergunnah Ditto ...	174 1 18 0	108 14 3
59	3280	Rumkutpoor Inglis of Rajroop Sing, Pergunnah Ditto ...	32 9 11 0	19 0 0
60	3282	Ditto of Purshun Sing, Pergunnah Ditto ...	25 16 12 0	12 0 0
61	3285	Ditto of Newaz Sing, Pergunnah Ditto ...	25 3 18 0	14 0 0
62	3286	Rumkutpoor Inglis of Lime lands, Pergunnah Ditto ...	9 8 0 0	5 0 0
66	1447	Salempoor, Pergunnah Ditto ...	315 12 10 5	283 10 3
72	3308	Koekoorn Inglis in Panail of Lime lands, Pergunnah Ditto ...	10 6 5 0	8 0 0
75	3336	Arazer Inglis Sonebursa of Shawa Sing, Pergunnah Ditto ...	23 4 16 0	6 5 0

Number.	Towjee Number.	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Area.	Sudder Jamma.
85	3289	Arazeo Inglis Goura in Sujwa, Pergunnah Chynepoor	89 17 10 0	45 0 0
90	3300	Nisf Mouzah Belhareo in Talooka Toorwa, Pergunnah Ditto	185 12 19 0	131 0 0
92	1673	Manohurpoor, Pergunnah Ditto	50 4 4 0	20 2 0
94	1042	Hurrikpoor Chundes, Pergunnah Ditto	1020 2 12 5	1100 10 0
95	3373 } 3374 & } 3390 }	Ditto twelve plots of Inglis, Pergunnah Ditto	305 19 16 15	254 8 3
100	1824	Inglis Jeysee of Dursun Sing, Pergunnah Durnear	44 7 9 0	28 0 0
101	3368	Ditto of Lime lands, Pergunnah Ditto	88 15 9 0	63 9 0
103	2793	Ditto Chandee of Nain Sing, Pergunnah Ditto	26 8 0 0	20 0 0
107	2806	Ditto of Khem Tewaree, Pergunnah Ditto	26 3 2 0	29 0 0
109	2811	Ditto of Juggut Sing, Pergunnah Ditto	3 0 0 0	3 0 0
110	3323	Ditto of Emaruth, Pergunnah Ditto	14 6 5 0	10 15 0
112	1988	Thaikahoe lands, Pergunnah Denarah	11 10 0 0	14 11 0
117	2005	Saryedar, Pergunnah Rhetas	780 4 0 15	253 0 0
130	3230	Pursampoor Basawunpoor, Pergunnah Sas-seeraga	104 2 0 0	96 7 0
132	2335	Jhirkooma, Pergunnah Ditto	21 2 4 10	12 0 0
140	3398	Inglis Juba in Mouzah Pubarree, Pergunnah Ditto, consisting of six plots	16 0 14 0	14 1 6
143	1446	Russolpoor Chundwaleea, Pergunnah Ditto	360 14 9 0	105 6 0
147	2611	Khairha, Pergunnah Ditto, exclusive of Ram-churn Subadar's Jagheer	390 5 5 0	265 0 5

A. A. SWINTON,
Collector.

BRABAD COLLECTORATE, }
The 7th September 1860. }

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Zemindarry Right of Government to the several Khas Mehals, situated in the District of Midnapore, and mentioned in the Statement hereto annexed, will be put up to Sale, under Orders of Government, contained in their Under-Secretary's Letter, addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, under date the 3rd November 1859, No. 2722, in the Midnapore Collectorate on Wednesday, the 10th October 1860, corresponding with the 20th Assin 1268 Umlee, at 11 A. M. The purchaser of such Mehals will be subject to the Conditions laid down below :—

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st.—Estates to be sold to the highest bidders above the upset price.

2nd.—When the amount of purchase money does not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once. When the amount of purchase money exceeds Rupees 100, a deposit at Rupees 25 per Cent. to be at once made upon the amount bid, the same to be forfeited to Government if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the 15th day after the Sale, reckoning the day of Sale as one, and the Mehals will be again put up to Sale.

3rd.—The Sale to be subject to existing Lenses and to the right conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Jummabundee made by the Revenue Authorities.

4th.—The Annual Embankment charges of those Mehals, which are assessed with such charges, will be paid by the purchasers as heretofore paid by Government proportionately with other Zemindars. The Executive arrangements for the repairs and maintenance of the Embankments will remain in force.

5/4.—The amount recorded in the subjoined description of the Mehals, under the heading of sudder jumma, represents the amount for which the new Proprietor will be liable on account of the Government Revenue of each Estate.

6/4.—The Right of Government to all Minerals to be reserved.

Number.	Towice Number.	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Area.			Sudder Jumma.	Upset Price.	REMARKS.
	191	KEDARKOOND ESTATE.						
1	"	Belar 8 annas Share, Pergunnah Kedarkoond	B.	C.	B.	509 12 14	1350 1 8	
2	"	Ditto 8 annas Ditto Ditto	517 4 8			513 12 4	1355 8 10	
3	"	Khamra, Pergunnah Ditto	901 1 12			601 10 3	1582 6 0	
4	"	Dhangra, Pergunnah Ditto	862 19 8			841 4 4	2250 11 3	
5	"	Kismut Doan, Pergunnah Ditto	91 4 4			70 7 4	141 14 4	
6	"	Beloon, Pergunnah Ditto	722 15 4			550 1 5	1428 8 0	
7	"	Chuck Kullean, alias Hurreburpoor, Pergunnah Ditto	492 15 12			175 15 7	445 13 4	
8	"	Poonnogram, Pergunnah Ditto	273 18 12			185 6 5	494 5 3	
9	"	Chuck Soulpan, Pergunnah Ditto	223 3 8			204 12 10	548 3 3	
10	"	Madhipoor, Pergunnah Ditto	466 12 8			298 13 0	796 1 3	
11	"	Bannoonbar, Pergunnah Ditto	450 9 12			356 6 10	946 15 0	
12	"	Kistopria, Pergunnah Ditto	259 17 0			241 2 11	612 9 10	
13	"	Rubeepoor, Pergunnah Ditto	63 12 4			53 4 7	139 1 4	
14	"	Bajpoor, Pergunnah Ditto	119 0 0			106 5 11	281 1 2	
15	"	Ishunpoor, Pergunnah Ditto	423 14 3			342 6 5	909 15 11	
16	"	Neelpoor, Pergunnah Ditto	203 15 12			253 11 10	695 6 10	
17	"	Brannnasum, Pergunnah Ditto	3184 1 8			2737 8 5	7263 0 3	
18	"	Ghosekherra, Pergunnah Ditto	582 16 4			366 12 14	971 1 6	
19	"	Hantmaleda, Pergunnah Ditto	246 3 8			151 4 11	402 1 11	
20	"	Panohgarea, Pergunnah Ditto	195 16 12			227 9 14	608 5 3	
21	"	Kuleekadeehae, Pergunnah Ditto	374 2 8			384 2 7	1033 10 9	
22	"	Kalooa Akoob, Pergunnah Ditto	373 17 0			402 6 3	1072 3 8	
23	"	Rutanpoor, Pergunnah Ditto	109 13 0			117 13 4	312 5 7	
24	"	Chuck Pulanet, Pergunnah Ditto	339 1 11			290 11 9	776 1 4	
25	"	Beersingpoor, Pergunnah Ditto	570 1 0			361 2 5	957 2 10	
26	"	Chuck Rampeora, Pergunnah Ditto	390 0 0			320 15 10	864 8 11	
27	"	Narainagar, Pergunnah Ditto	112 19 4			99 2 11	269 3 8	
28	"	Doan, Pergunnah Ditto	1406 5 0			1135 8 3	2987 11 3	
29	"	Damoodurpoor, Pergunnah Ditto	493 13 11			485 2 9	1285 1 7	
30	"	Beersapoor, Pergunnah Ditto	737 13 4			974 13 5	2696 11 8	
31	"	Bar Pulaspoor, Pergunnah Ditto	129 11 0			84 11 10	228 4 9	
32	"	Chuck Amud, Pergunnah Ditto	294 6 0			260 0 11	693 0 8	
33	"	Baroonea, Pergunnah Ditto	617 13 10			652 10 7	1703 10 4	
34	"	Sreedhurpoor, Pergunnah Ditto	184 0 8			201 1 3	538 15 6	
35	"	Autla, Pergunnah Ditto	1261 0 8			1014 6 2	2612 4 7	
36	"	Kalean Bindaban, Pergunnah Ditto	357 3 4			343 4 5	892 1 0	
37	"	Gogram, Pergunnah Ditto	1118 5 6			724 11 8	1920 13 7	
38	"	Ambadeeghee, Pergunnah Ditto	489 11 12			379 1 3	1020 4 0	
39	"	Bhagepoor, Pergunnah Ditto	87 1 0			69 15 8	172 7 2	
40	"	Earpoor, Pergunnah Ditto	187 10 6			190 7 1	510 12 0	
41	"	Koolgarea, Pergunnah Ditto	830 11 10			859 15 9	2290 7 10	
42	"	Chuck Basodeb, Pergunnah Ditto	109 19 8			100 5 5	263 15 0	
43	"	Ujmutpoor, Pergunnah Ditto	366 17 0			157 5 6	421 15 4	
44	"	Pushung, Pergunnah Ditto	995 2 12			911 2 8	2353 11 2	
45	"	Gholoe, Pergunnah Ditto	239 11 4			229 11 0	599 10 9	
46	"	Kristopoor, Pergunnah Ditto	264 7 0			191 4 9	514 2 8	
47	"	Mohespoor, Pergunnah Ditto	128 9 12			77 10 1	207 1 7	
48	"	Joonea, Pergunnah Ditto	106 11 0			132 11 5	356 2 5	

The farming lease of these Mehals will expire in 1864-65 = 1274 U.
The rent paid on such lease is the amount shown in Column 5.

F. R. COCKERELL,

Offg. Collector.

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Zemindary Right of Government to the several Khas Mehals, situated in the District of Balasore, and mentioned in the Statement hereto annexed, will be put up to Sale, under Orders of the Board dated 18th September 1860, in the Balasore Collectorate, on Thursday, the 8th November 1860, corresponding with the 25th Kartick 1268 Umlee, at 12 A. M. The purchaser of such Mehals will be subject to the Conditions laid down below:—

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

- 1st.—Estates to be sold, with the Sudder Jummas entered against each below, to the highest bidders above the upset price.
- 2nd.—The Sale to be subject to existing leases, and to the right conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have received Pottahs from the Settlement Officers.
- 3rd.—When the amount of purchase money does not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount is to be paid down at once.
- 4th.—When the amount of purchase money exceeds Rupees 100, a deposit to be at once made of Rupees 25 per Cent. upon the amount bid, the same to be forfeited to Government if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the 15th day after the Sale, reckoning the day of Sale as one.
- 5th.—The Right of Government to all Minerals to be reserved:—

Number.	Towjee Number.	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Area.	Sudder Jumma.
			B. G. B.	Rs. As. P.
4	1026	Putna Misturkoochur, Pergunnah Dasmullung ...	13 18 4	8 1 7
5	1027	Monza Mudhoosoodunpore, Pergunnah Noonk-bund ...	19 12 4	5 12 10

The farming lease of these Mehals will expire in 1868-67 = 1274 Umlee.

A. ELLIOTT RUSSELL,
Collector.

BALASORE,
The 28th September 1860. }

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Asiatic Marine Insurance Office, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 4th day of February instant, it was ordered that such of the Shareholders of the said Asiatic Marine Insurance Office, resident in Calcutta or the suburbs thereof, as have neglected to pay the said sum of Co.'s Rs. 2,000 at which they have been respectively further assessed in respect of each share held by them respectively in the said Company, do on or before the 2nd day of April next, pay to the Official Assignee the said sum of Co.'s Rs. 2,000 at which they have been respectively further assessed, and that the Shareholders of the said Asiatic Marine Insurance Office, resident in Hong-Kong and in Bombay, do, on or before the 2nd day of July next, and that the Shareholders of the said Asiatic Marine Insurance Office, resident in the Mauritius and in Great Britain, and other places not herein specifically mentioned, do, on or before the 2nd day of October next, pay to the said Official Assignee the respective sums at which they have been further assessed in respect of the shares held by them respectively in the said Company; and that in case any of the Shareholders of the said Asiatic Marine Insurance Office shall neglect to comply with this order within the time hereby limited, the said Official Assignee shall be at liberty to apply to this Court that such defaulting Shareholders may be adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency according to the provisions of the Act No. XLIII. of 1850, passed by the President of the Council of India in Council

on the 27th December 1850, entitled an Act for the Regulation of Joint Stock Companies?
Hutch, Attorney.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 10th February 1860.

In the matter of William Richard Robertson, of Lall Bazar in Calcutta, an Assistant in the Board of Revenue, an Insolvent. } On Monday, the 24th day of September last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 24th day of November, next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined by the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Jordan Paul Jordan, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 29th day of September last, it was ordered that the petition filed in this matter on the 26th day of April last, seeking for relief under the provisions of the said Act be dismissed, and that the vesting order made in this matter on the said 26th day of April last be discharged; but so nevertheless that no act or thing done by the Official Assignee prior to the said order of the 29th of September last be in any wise annulled or affected thereby, and that the Official Assignee be at liberty to make over all the remainder of the Estate and Effects (if any) in his hands to the said Insolvent.

Templeton and Carrapiet, Attorneys.

In the matter of Henry Mendes, late of No. 210, Bow Bazar in Calcutta, formerly carrying on business as a Hotel-keeper at Bow Bazar and Cossitollah in Calcutta, and also formerly Proprietor of the Equestrian Circus at the Maidan, near the Ochterlony Monument, an Insolvent.

Shireore, Attorney.

In the matter of Henry Mendes, late of No. 210, Bow Bazar in Calcutta, formerly carrying on business as a Hotel-keeper at Bow Bazar and Cossitollah in Calcutta aforesaid, and also formerly Proprietor of the Equestrian Circus at the Maidan, near the Ochterlony Monument, but now a Prisoner confined in the Common Jail of Calcutta, an Insolvent.

"Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid."

Shireore, Attorney.

In the matter of Hem-chunder Chowdry, of Berah, in the Zillah of 24-Pergunnahs, lately carrying on business as Merchant at Rada Bazar in Calcutta, an Insolvent.

Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court, on Monday, the 8th day of October instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

"Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid."

Piddington, Attorney.

In the matter of Door-gapersaud and Gool-garymull, of Burra Bazar in Calcutta, lately carrying on trade and business as Cloth Merchants, and also as Brokers in co-partnership together, under the style and firm of Door-gapersaud and Gool-garymull, Insolvents.

Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order for the protection of the said Insolvent Goolgarymull has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court, on Monday, the 8th day of October instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

"Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid."

Templeton and Carrapiet, Attorneys.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 2nd October 1860.

On Friday, the 28th day of September last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 1st day of December next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined by the said Court.

Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court, on Monday, the 8th day of October next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

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"Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid."

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"Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid."

Templeton and Carrapiet, Attorneys.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 2nd October 1860.

Report of the Indigo Commission.

Copies are now available, on application to the PRINTER of the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, Bengal Office. —Price 8 Rupees per Copy.

Notice.

LOST.—1 Half of Bank of Bengal Note, No. 05999, for Rupees 20
1 " " 04665 " " 20
1 " " 28855 " " 10
3 Halves Rupees 50

Burnt,

The Right Half of the Bank of Bengal Note, No. 27578, for Company's Rupees 15, the payment of which has been stopped at the Bank.

NOTICES issued by the POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.

No. 4404.

Official Memorandum.

The 18th September 1860.—Under Orders of the Government of India, this Office Memorandum No. 3579, dated 31st ultimo, and the Notice appended to it, are hereby withdrawn.

No. 2661.

The 19th September 1860.—As very many letters on ordinary Post Office matters are addressed by the Public to the Post Master General instead of the Post Master, Calcutta, and as inconvenience is the result, it is solicited the practice may be discontinued, and the Post Master be addressed on all matters of his Office, except when any party may wish to prefer a complaint to higher authority.

No. 1449.

The 24th September 1860.—The Overland Mail, per Steamer *Columbo*, will be closed on Monday, the 8th proximo, at 6 P. M.

Letters for Madras, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Mauritius, and Australia, can be sent by this opportunity

	Weight.	To Madras.	To Southamptn.
Postage.	Under ½ ounce	Rs. 0 6	Rs. 0 4 0
	" ½ "	" 0 8 0	" 0 4 0
	" 1 "	" 0 14 0	" 0 8 0
	" 1 ½ "	" 1 0 0	" 1 0 0
	" 2 "	" 2 0 0	" 1 0 0

No. 2877.

The 2nd October 1860.—There will be no After-Parcel on this occasion, owing to the Mail Steamer *Columbo* proceeding to Sea, on the evening of the 9th instant, without anchoring at Keogere.

No. 1477.

The 26th September 1860.—Notice is hereby given, that the Letters for the Overland Mail despatched from this Office up to the 15th instant, and the Express Mail of the 16th, were in time for the Steamer that left Bombay on the 26th idem.

ALL Postal Authorities are to take notice of, and be guided by, the Official Notifications and Announcements published in the Postal Advertiser.

PARTIES holding Window-delivery Tickets can, on payment of one Rupee per annum extra, obtain a copy of the Postal Advertiser.

To those who do not hold such Tickets, the charge is Rupees two per annum, payable in advance.

ALL communications respecting change of address should be made to the Post-Master of Calcutta and not to the Post-Master General. Letters re-directed, whether delivered in Calcutta, or forwarded to some other Station, are taxed with "Forward Postage."

ALL complaints requiring redress, such as overcharge of Postage, mis-sending or delay in the delivery of Letters, &c., must be made to the Post-Master-General, accompanied by the Envelopes of the letters referred to; the number of the Delivery Peon should always be stated.

LIST of Dates fixed for the Despatch from Calcutta of the Overland, Burmah, and China Mails, in the 1st six months of 1860.

	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	REMARKS.
Overland <i>via</i> Calcutta	8th & 17th	8th & 22nd	8th & 22nd	8th & 22nd	8th & 22nd	8th & 22nd	
Overland <i>via</i> Bombay	12th & 27th	12th & 31st	15th	1st & 18th	2nd & 17th	3rd & 18th	
Burmah	1st & 16th	1st & 16th	1st & 16th	1st & 16th	1st & 16th	1st & 16th	
China							As opportunity serves.
Australia	8th & 17th	8th & 22nd	8th & 22nd	8th & 22nd	8th & 22nd	8th & 22nd	

The 24th January 1860.

Latest safe Date of Overland Mails from Calcutta to Bombay, during the Current year.

FROM CALCUTTA.	FROM BOMBAY.	FROM CALCUTTA.	FROM BOMBAY.
<i>Date.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 1.	No. 2.
		1st October 1860.	12th October 1860.
		18th "	27th "
		2nd November "	11th November "
		17th "	26th "
		8th December "	12th December "
		18th "	27th "

The following is a revised Memo. of dates of despatch of the China Mails from Bombay, during the year 1860:—

<i>From Bombay to Galle and China.</i>	
10th February.	31st July.
1st March.	16th August.
16th "	31st "
1st April.	16th September.
16th "	1st October.
1st May.	16th "
16th "	31st "
31st "	10th November.
16th June.	1st December.
1st July.	16th "
16th "	31st "

MEMORANDUM of Countries and Places to which pre-payment of Postage is OPTIONAL when Articles are sent by Government or Private Steamers and Sailing Vessels.

COUNT AND PLACES.	LETTERS BY GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE VESSELS.						NEWSPAPERS AND PRICES CURRENT BY GOVERNMENT OR PRIVATE VESSELS.		PARCELS WHEN SENT BY GOVERNMENT VESSELS ONLY.								
	Not exceeding 1 Tola.	Exceeding 1 Tola and not ex-ceeding 1 Tola.	Exceeding 1 Tola and not ex-ceeding 2 Tola.	For every Tola above 2 Tola, or every Fraction thereof.	Rs. As. P.	Not exceeding 6 Tola.	Exceeding 6 Tola and not ex-ceeding 12 Tola.	Rs. As. P.	Not exceeding 100 Tola.	Exceeding 100 Tola and not exceeding 200 Tola.	Exceeding 200 Tola and not exceeding 300 Tola.	Exceeding 300 Tola and not exceeding 400 Tola.	Exceeding 400 Tola and not exceeding 500 Tola.	Exceeding 500 Tola and not exceeding 600 Tola.			
As. P. As. P.	As. P. As. P.	As. P. As. P.	As. P. As. P.	As. P. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P. Rs. As. P. Rs. As. P. Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P. Rs. As. P. Rs. As. P. Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P. Rs. As. P. Rs. As. P. Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P. Rs. As. P. Rs. As. P. Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P. Rs. As. P. Rs. As. P. Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P. Rs. As. P. Rs. As. P. Rs. As. P.				
Arracan ...	0 6	1 0	2 0	3 0	1 0	2 0	0 1	0 0	0 2	0 0	0 8	0 1	0 0	1 8	0 2	0 8	0 0
Madras
Moulmein
Pegu Provinces
Penang
Singapore
Malacca
Batavia
Alen

N. B.—One Anna Ship Postage will be realized on each Letter from the Receiver when conveyed by a Private Vessel.

The 9th July 1859.—Parcels or Book Packets cannot be sent by Private Ships through the Post Office.

Notice.

That Inland Postage on letters, &c., posted for despatch by the After-Packet must be prepaid, such letters, &c., as do not bear the Inland Postage, or are insufficiently stamped with the After-Packet Postage, will be detained and forwarded by the next Steamer.

RATES OF POSTAGE

to be collected upon Letters forwarded through the United Kingdom, addressed to the under-mentioned Colonies and Foreign Countries.

Upon Letters for those places marked,* Pre-payment is compulsory.

NOTE.—The French transit rate of two annas per quarter ounce must be collected, in addition, upon all Letters sent to the United Kingdom, *via* Marseilles.

COUNTRIES, &c.	Upon a Letter not exceeding half an ounce conveyed from India to the United Kingdom by Packet <i>via</i> Southampton.	COUNTRIES, &c.	Upon a Letter not exceeding half an ounce conveyed from India to the United Kingdom by Packet <i>via</i> Southampton.	COUNTRIES, &c.	Upon a Letter not exceeding half an ounce conveyed from India to the United Kingdom by Packet <i>via</i> Southampton.
	R. A. P.		R. A. P.		R. A. P.
*Africa, West Coast of...	0 7 6	Hanover	0 9 6	Russia	0 12 0
*Ascension	0 7 6	*Hayti	0 7 6	St. Helena	0 7 6
Austria	0 9 6	Hesse	0 9 6	*Sandwich Islands	0 13 0
Belgium	0 6 0	Holland	0 6 0	Saxe-Altenburg	0 9 6
Belize, Honduras	0 7 6	Homburg, Hesse	0 9 6	Saxe-Coburg Gotha	0 9 6
Bermuda	0 7 6	Larnaca	0 14 0	Saxe-Meiningen	0 9 6
*Bolivia	1 3 6	Laueuburg	0 11 0	Saxe-Weimar	0 9 6
Brazil	0 11 6	Lippe Detmold	0 9 6	Saxony	0 9 6
Bremen	0 9 6	Lubeck	0 9 6	Schaumburg Lippe	0 9 6
Brunswick	0 9 6	*Martinique	0 7 6	Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	0 9 6
*Buenos Ayres	0 7 6	Mecklenburg	0 9 6	Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen	0 9 6
*California	0 13 0	Mexico	1 5 0	Seres	0 9 6
Cape of Good Hope	0 7 6	*Monte Video	0 7 6	*Surinam	0 7 6
Canada	0 9 6	Nassau (Germany)	0 9 6	Sweden	0 13 6
*Canary Islands	0 7 6	*Natal	0 7 6	*Tchusne	0 13 0
*Chili	1 3 6	New Granada	0 11 6	Tenedos	0 13 0
*Costa Rica	1 5 0	*Norway	0 15 0	*Turkey (Europe) except the	
*Cuba	0 15 0	New Brunswick	0 7 6	places specified	0 9 6
*Curacao	0 7 6	Newfoundland	0 7 6	*United States	0 9 6
Denmark	0 11 0	Nova Scotia	0 7 6	*Venezuela	0 11 6
*Ecuador	1 3 6	Oldenburg	0 9 6	West Indies (British)	0 7 6
*Falkland Islands	0 7 6	*Oregon	0 13 0	West Indies (Danish)	0 7 6
Frankfort	0 9 6	*Perth	1 3 6		
Gold Coast	0 7 6	Poland	0 12 0		
*Grey Town	0 7 6	*Porto Rico	0 14 0		
*Guadaloupe	0 7 6	Prince Edward Island	0 7 6		
*Guatemala	0 7 6	Prussia	0 9 6		
Hamburgh	0 9 6	Reuss	0 9 6		

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL
OF THE POST OFFICE IN INDIA,
January 1st, 1859.

The following Conditions are to be observed in sending Book-Packets by Post:—

1st.—The Postage must be pre-paid in full, by means of Postage Stamps affixed outside the Packet on its cover.

2nd.—Every Packet must be sent either without a cover, or in a cover open at the ends or sides, so as to admit of the enclosures being removed for examination.

3*rd*.—The Packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications, prints or maps, and any quantity of paper, parchment or vellum (to the exclusion, however, of letters whether sealed or open) and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written or plain, or any mixture of the three. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, publication, &c., or of a portion thereof, will be allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books; and in short whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of literary or artistic matter or usually appertains thereto.

4*th*.—The Packet must not contain any letter, closed or open, or any enclosure sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written or printed in any such Packet or on its cover. Entries, however, merely stating who sends the book, &c., or to whom it is given, are not regarded as a letter.

5*th*.—No Book-Packet can be received if it exceeds two feet in length, width, or depth.

6*th*.—Any Packet which shall not be open at the ends or sides, or shall have any letter or any communication of the nature of a letter written or printed in it or upon its cover will be charged with Letter Postage.

7*th*.—If a Packet be found to contain any letter, whether closed or open, or any enclosure sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, or any other unauthorized enclosure, the letter or enclosure will be taken out and forwarded to the address on the Packet, charged with full Postage as an unpaid letter together with an additional Book-rate; that is, with the Postage chargeable on a Book weighing not more than half a lb, the remainder of the Packet, if duly pre-paid with Stamps, will then be forwarded to its address.

8*th*.—If a Packet be not sufficiently pre-paid with Stamps but nevertheless bear Stamps equal to a single Book-rate, it will be forwarded charged with the deficient Book-Postage together with an additional Book-rate; but any Packet which shall not bear Postage Stamps equal to a single Book-rate will be detained and charged with the Letter Postage.

9*th*.—No Book-Packet weighing more than three lbs can be sent to or from the East Indies or to New South Wales.

10*th*.—The Colonial Book-Post extends to those Colonies only which are so marked in the Table of Colonial and Foreign Postage.

11*th*.—In no case can a Book-Packet be sent to the Colonies (except at the letter rate of Postage,) through a Foreign Country.

SPECIAL Notice is directed to the subjoined Clauses of Rules, the want of attention to which has occasioned the Post Office much inconvenience.

2*nd*.—A separate instruction will be required for every change of address, and no instruction will be attended to for more than three months after its receipt.

3*rd*.—Under Section XXIII. of Act XVII. of 1854, Forward Postage will be charged in addition to all other Postage due or paid thereon upon every letter without exception, which may be re-directed in any Post Office. For example, if a letter posted in Calcutta and addressed to Hooghly is, under instructions which may have been received from the addressee, re-directed in the Calcutta Post Office and sent to Barrackpore, Forward Postage will be charged in addition to the Postage which would have been due, had the letter been despatched to Hooghly according to its original address.

4*th*.—The practice of giving instructions to the Officers of the Post Office to intercept and re-direct letters, not only imposes much labor upon them, but in large Offices seriously retards the delivery and despatch of the Mails. A register of instructions regarding changes of address will be kept in every Post Office, but it must be understood, that it is impossible to guarantee that they shall be attended to except in the case of letters received for delivery.

LETTERS and Newspapers despatched to and from the United Kingdom by private Vessels are liable to the following rates of Postage which must be pre-paid by Stamps:—

	Rs.	As.	Pis.
Letters not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. in weight	0	4	0
Ditto exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. but not exceeding 1 oz.	0	8	0

And so on adding 8 annas for each oz. or fraction thereof which includes Inland Postage.

Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz. in weight, 1*lb*. or 8 pis must be pre-paid by Stamp, and no Inland Postage is required upon such papers.

Parcels conveyed by the above opportunity for the United Kingdom are liable to Letter rates of postage.

Notice.

LETTERS arriving at the Presidency Towns by Mail Steamers will be immediately sorted for delivery according to the address alone, without any reference to instructions which may have been received regarding change of address; such changes will be left to be discovered by the Delivery Officers, and be corrected in the forward and unclaimed Departments of the Office.

Forward Postage, will be charged in addition to all other Postage due or paid thereon, upon every letter, without exception, which may be re-directed in the Post Office.

Letters, &c., received by the Steamer will be delivered at the Window of the Post Office only to parties who have registered their names. Applications to the Post Office on the day of the Steamer's arrival to intercept and re-direct letters, &c., cannot be attended to, as they are found not only to impose much labour but seriously retard the delivery and despatch of the Mails.

UNDER the orders of Government, no fourth delivery of letters by the Post Office is allowed. Mails which are received by Steamers from Suez at so late an hour in the day as not to admit of the letters being taken out for delivery by 6 p. m. are detained till the following morning, but parties who have registered their names under the usual fee are entitled to receive their letters and Marseilles Newspapers so soon as the Mails are sorted, and which is generally about 2½ hours after receipt of the Mail, at the Post Office.

Forward Newspapers. Extra or Forward Postage is chargeable on every Newspaper re-directed at the Post Office of original address and forwarded to another Post Office.

MAILS for Akyah, Rangoon, and Moulinein are made up on the 1st and 16th of each month, for transmission by the Contract Steamers or by Government Vessels, which sail on the morning of the 2nd and 17th.

Notice.

No. 8189.

ON Letters and Newspapers sent in the Alexandria Packet for Jaffa, Jerusalem, Bagdad, Beyrout, Constantinople, and other places in Turkey or Syria, the following rates of postage must be pre-paid:—

FOR LETTERS.

			Rs.	A.	P.
When not exceeding half an ounce	0	11 6
When above half an ounce and under one ounce	1	7 0
When above one ounce and not exceeding two ounces	2	14 0

FOR NEWSPAPERS.

When not exceeding two ounces	...	...	...	0	0 8
When exceeding two ounces and under four ounces	...	...	...	0	1 6
When exceeding four ounces and under eight ounces	...	...	...	0	3 0
When exceeding eight ounces and under 1lb	...	...	...	0	6 0
When exceeding 1lb and under 1½lb	..	...	...	0	8 0

The above rates are those chargeable upon letters and papers posted at the Presidency Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. On letters and papers posted in the interior, — also when posted at Calcutta or Madras for transmission *via* Bombay, Indian Inland Postage must be pre-paid in addition to the above rates.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July next, Letters addressed to France or *via France*, to the Foreign Countries named in the annexed Schedule, will be conveyed at the rates detailed therein.

The Postage due on Letters addressed to the places marked in the Schedule with a star * must be paid in advance; Letters for other Countries may, at the option of the sender, be prepaid or sent unpaid. If paid, the Postage must be paid in Stamps, affixed to the Letter on the side on which the address is written.

Care should be taken to write the words *via France* on all Letters for Foreign Countries, intended for despatch by the French route.

Letters will be registered to any Country or place, to which the entire Postage to destination can be paid in advance, that is, to any place except those marked in the Schedule with a star.* No special registration fee will be levied, but double Postage must be prepaid; no unpaid letter can be registered *via France*.

Letters POSTED in France, if sent unpaid, are charged with double French postage on delivery in India, that is, eight annas and eight pie per quarter ounce.

SIMLA,
The 9th June 1860. }

H. B. RIDDELL,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.

TABLE showing the rates of Postage to be collected in India on the 1st July 1860, and thenceforward, upon Letters addressed to France or Algeria, as well as upon Letters forwarded from India to Foreign Countries *via France*.

DESTINATIONS.	Limit to which Letters may be paid.	Not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	Above $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. and not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Above $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and not exceeding $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.	Above $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. and not exceeding 1 lb.
1.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
FRANCE OR ALGERIA	... Destination ...	0 5 4	0 10 8	1 0 0	1 5 4
2.					
FOREIGN COUNTRIES <i>via FRANCE</i> .					
*Spain	... } Through France.	0 6 0	0 12 0	1 2 0	1 8 0
*Portugal	... }				
Luxembourg	... }				
Baden	... }				
The Netherlands	... }				
Belgium	... }				
Rhenish Prussia	... }				
Bavaria	... }				
Wurtemberg	... }				
German States, viz.:—Hohenzollern, Birkenfeld, Hesse Homburg, Lippe, Detmold-Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, Reuss, Nassau, Saxe Coburg Gotha, Saxe Meiningen, Hildburghausen, Hesse Electoral, Hesse Darmstadt, Saxe Weimar Eisenach, Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, Hamburg, Bremen and Lubek	... Destination ...	0 8 8	0 18 4	1 4 0	1 10 8
Switzerland	... }				
Sardinia	... }				
Prussia (the Rhenish Provinces excepted)	... }				
Hanover	... }				
Saxony	... }				
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	... }				
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	... }				
Brunswick	... }				
Oldenburg (the Principality of Birkenfeld excepted)	... }				
Anhalt	... }				
Austrian Dominions and Belgrade	... }				
Denmark	... }				
Southern Italy	... }				
	... Destination ...	0 8 8	1 1 4	1 10 0	2 0 0

DESTINATIONS.	Limit to which Letters may be paid.	Not exceeding ½ oz.	Above ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.	Above 1 oz. and not exceeding 1½ oz.	Above 1½ oz. and not exceeding 2 oz.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
*Servia (Belgrade excepted) ... } *Montenegro ... }	Extreme frontier of Austria.	0 8 8	1 1 4	1 10 0	2 0 0
Moldavia ... } Wallachia ... } Turkey in Europe (the places at which France maintains Post Offices excepted) ... } <i>vid</i> Austria ... }	Destination ...	0 12 8	1 9 4	2 6 0	3 2 8
Sweden ... } Norway ... } Poland ... } Russia ... }					
*Any Foreign Country beyond Sea to which Letters may be despatched from a Port in France by Private Ship ... }	Port of disembarkation ..	0 7 4	0 11 8	1 6 0	1 13 1

The postage upon Letters for places marked with a star,* i. e. Spain, Portugal, Servia (Belgrade excepted), and Montenegro, or for Foreign Countries beyond Sea, must be paid in advance. Letters for the other Countries specified, may either be paid in advance or forwarded unpaid, at the option of the sender.

REGISTERED LETTERS.

Letters addressed to all those Countries and places to which, according to the foregoing Table, the entire Postage to destination can be paid in advance, may be registered at the desire of the senders, and in such cases the Postage must be so prepaid, and at double the rates of Postage chargeable for ordinary Letters.

N. B.—The above rates include Indian and Steam Postage.

H. B. RIDDELL,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.

SIMLA,
The 9th June 1860. }

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that, under the Rules and Conditions applicable to all Packets sent by Book Post, Book Packets addressed to the under-mentioned British Colonies will in future be received at all Indian Post Offices, for despatch to their destination through the United Kingdom. The following rates of Postage must be paid in advance by means of Stamps attached to the cover of the Book Packet:—

Not exceeding 4 oz.	Above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz.	Above 8 oz. and not exceeding 1 lb.	Above 1 lb. and not exceeding 1½ lb.	Above 1½ lb. and not exceeding 2 lbs.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
0 4 8	0 9 4	1 2 8	1 12 0	2 5 4

LIST of British Colonies to which Book Packets can be sent from India, *vid* Great Britain.

Canada,
Nova Scotia,
New Brunswick,
Prince Edward Island,
Newfoundland,
Bermuda,
British West Indies,
Ascension,
St. Helena,
The Cape of Good Hope,
(But only to Cape Town, Mossel Bay, and Port Elizabeth),
Natal,
Falkland Islands,
Gambia,
Sierra Leone,
The Gold Coast,
Van Couver's Island,
Heligoland; and
The Ionian Islands.

H. B. RIDDELL,
Director-Genl. of the Post Office of India.
CAMP SIMLA,
The 10th June 1860. }

No. 2.

THE Public are informed that Book Post Packets can be sent from India to *Great Britain, vid Marseilles*, according to the following Schedule. The Postage must however be prepaid by Stamps, and the conditions which now exist with regard to the Book Postage, *vid Southampton*, are also applicable to the route *vid Marseilles*:—

Rate of Postage.

	<i>Vid Southampton.</i>	<i>Vid Marseilles.</i>
	<i>Rs. As. P.</i>	<i>Rs. As. P.</i>
For a Packet not exceeding 4 oz. in weight	0 3 0	0 4 0
Exceeding 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz.	0 5 0	0 8 0
„ 8 oz. and not exceeding 1 lb.	0 11 0	1 0 0
„ 1 lb. „ 1½ lb.	1 0 0	1 8 0
„ 1½ lb. „ 2 lbs.	1 5 6	2 0 0
„ 2 lbs. „ 2½ lbs.	1 11 0	2 8 0
„ 2½ lbs. „ 3 lbs.	2 0 0	3 0 0

CALCUTTA, }
The 1st May 1860.

No. 2780.

Notice.

THE Public are hereby informed, that it has been arranged with the Ceylon Government that from the 1st of August next, 3d. or 2 annas will be levied on each letter weighing ½ oz. sent from India to any part of Ceylon by land, and that such letters will be delivered free of any additional charge.

Letters posted in Ceylon and forwarded by land will, in the same manner, be charged 3d. or 2 annas per ½ oz., and they will be delivered in any part of India free of any additional postage.

All such Letters must be pre-paid, otherwise they will be treated as unclaimed.

The 23rd July 1859.

LETTERS forwarded through the United Kingdom to Buenos Ayres or to any other part of the Argentine Consideration or to the Republic of Paraguay, the correspondence for which is forwarded in the Mails for Buenos Ayres, the sum of seven annas six pie must be pre-paid on a Letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight.

To the above rate, the French Transit rate of two annas the quarter ounce to be added when forwarded *vid Marseilles*.

ALL Letters, Newspapers and Printed Papers, addressed to Portugal, Madeira, the Azores, the Cape de Verd Islands, and other Portuguese Possessions on the Coast of Africa, will in future be sent in the Mail for Gibraltar, and all such correspondence will be charged with only the Indian Inland rate of Postage, which must be pre-paid.

Letters sent *vid Southampton* to Monte Video or any other part of the Republic of the Uruguay, will in future be charged 11d. or 7 annas 6 pie per half ounce, and when such letters are intended to be forwarded *vid Marseilles*, an additional charge of 3d. or 2 annas per quarter ounce will be made.

The above rates must in all cases be pre-paid.

NOTICE ISSUED BY THE OFFICIATING DIRECTOR-GENERAL.

THE Public are hereby informed that, under an arrangement between the Secretary of State for India and Her Majesty's Post-Master General, an additional charge of one Penny will be levied from the 1st of January 1860, upon all single Newspapers and Prices Current sent from the United Kingdom to any part of India, or from any part of India to the United Kingdom *vid Southampton*.

The total Postage upon each Newspaper is as under:—

	<i>Vid Southampton.</i>
	<i>Rs. As. P.</i>
On a Newspaper not exceeding 4 ounces in weight	... 2d. or 0 1 6
On a Newspaper above 4 ounces and under 8 ounces in weight	... 3d. „ 0 2 0
On a Newspaper above 8 ounces and under 12 ounces in weight.	... 4d. „ 0 3 0

The Postage of 3d. or 2 annas hitherto levied on each Newspaper not exceeding 4 ounces in weight sent *vid Marseilles* remains unaltered.

All Newspapers posted on or after the 1st of January 1860, which may be insufficiently paid, but upon which one Penny or a single Newspaper rate of Postage has been paid will be forwarded charged with the deficiency of Postage, and a fine of one Penny or nine Pies.

Pre-payment must be made as now by Stamps.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th September 1859. }

NOTICES ISSUED BY THE POST-MASTER GENERAL OF BENGAL.

UNDER instructions from the London General Post Office, all letters to Giertown or any other part of the Republic of Nicaragua, or any part of the Mosquito Territory for transmission through the United Kingdom by way of Southampton will in future be charged at the reduced rate of 11d. or 7 annas 6 pie for a Letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight; whenever such letters are sent *via* Marseilles an additional postage of 3d. or 2 annas per quarter ounce should be charged.

The above-mentioned postage must in all cases be paid in advance.

The 30th September 1859.

UNDER instructions from the London General Post Office, letters for Spain will in future be sent in the Mails for Gibraltar and they will be charged with Steam Postage according to the following rates:—

Not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 6d. or 4 annas, exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce and not exceeding 1 ounce, 1 shilling or 8 annas, and so on 1 shilling or 8 annas for every additional ounce or any fraction of an ounce.

The payment of Steam Postage upon all such Letters is optional, but whenever they may be posted in the Mofussil, the Indian inland postage must be pre-paid by Stamps.

The 30th September 1859

LETTERS sent by, or addressed to Soldiers and Seamen, may be forwarded on payment of a British rate of one Penny to any part beyond Sea, with which there is a communication by means of British Mail Packets.

When, however, such letters pass through a Foreign Country, the transit rate due to each Country must be paid upon them, in addition to the British rate of one Penny, and the following Table shows the amount of the transit in each of the instances specified:—

Soldiers' or Seamen's Letters sent to or from		Amount of the Foreign Transit rate to be paid in addition to the British rate of one Penny.			
		When not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.		Above $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and not exceeding 1 ounce.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
Panama or any other Place on the Pacific side of new Granada, Valparaiso, or any other place in Chili Callao or any other place in Peru Vancouver's Island or British Columbia Canada	Panama	0	6	0	6
	New York and Panama	0	5	1	5
	St. Thomas and Panama	1	4	1	4
	United States	0	2	0	2

CALCUTTA,
The 21st October 1859.

Notice. No. 7562.

UNDER instructions from the Secretary of State for India, an additional charge of one Penny will be levied from this date upon all single Newspapers and Prices Current conveyed *via* Egypt to the United Kingdom, through the United Kingdom, or to places between Egypt and the United Kingdom, such as Malta, Gibraltar, Corfu, Ionian Islands, Trieste, &c.

The total postage upon such Newspapers is as under:—

VIA EGYPT.

	d.	s.	pie.
On a Newspaper not exceeding 4 ounces in weight	2	or 1	6
On a Newspaper above 4 ounces and under 8 ounces in weight	1	"	2 0
On a Newspaper above 8 ounces and under 12 ounces in weight	4	"	3 0

Pre-payment must be made by Stamps.

The above Rules do not apply to Newspapers for France and Spain, or for transmission through France and Spain.

CALCUTTA,
The 18th January 1860. }

C. K. DOVE,
Post-Master General of Bengal.

Rates of Postage on pre-paid Inland Letters.

If not exceeding in weight.	Postage.	No. of Rates.
One quarter Tolah ...	Half an Anna ...	One rate.
Half a Tolah ...	One Anna ...	Two rates.
One Tolah ...	Two Annas ...	Four rates.
One and half Tolah ...	Three Annas ...	Six rates.
Two Tolahs ...	Four Annas ...	Eight rates.

For every Tolah in weight above two Tolahs two additional annas, and every fraction of a Tolah shall be charged as one additional Tolah.

Rates of Postage on Newspapers, Pamphlets, and other Printed or Engraved Papers and Proof Sheets sent by Letter Mail.

Newspapers, Pamphlets, &c., printed in India.		Imported Newspapers, Pamphlets, &c.	
Not exceeding in weight.	Postage.	Not exceeding in weight.	Postage.
Six Tolahs ...	One Anna	Six Tolahs ..	One Anna.
Twelve Tolahs ...	Two Annas	Twelve Tolahs ...	Two Annas.
Single Postage being added for every additional six Tolahs, fraction of six Tolahs being charged as six Tolahs.		Single Postage being added for every additional six Tolahs, fraction of six Tolahs being charged as six Tolahs.	

NOTICES ISSUED BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA.

From this date Letters addressed to Hong-Kong and other places in China, at which there is a British Post Office, can be registered in India, under the same rules and on payment of the same fee, i. e. four annas as is payable on letters registered for Great Britain.

The 31st January 1860.

No. 9391.

BANGHY Parcels are in future not to be specially registered, as the full address and weight of all such are registered in the Post Office, and receipts are granted to Senders if required. The Post Office Officials have therefore been directed, not to accept fees for the special registration of Banghy Parcels. Articles sent on Book Post rates are not registered unless a registration fee is paid; when therefore Books or Prints or other Articles of value are sent by Book Post, the Senders can register them by payment of the usual fee of 4 annas.

CALCUTTA,
The 30th March 1860. }

No. 4990.

The 30th March 1860.—Parcels exceeding 40 Tolahs in weight for Stations named in the margin, cannot be received for despatch at this Office by Banghy, there being no Banghy Establishment on that line of road.

Diamond Harbour.
Kedgeroo.
Cental.

[2111]

NOTICE.

From this date pre-paid Letters posted in India, addressed to any of the under-mentioned places, to be forwarded through the United Kingdom, may be registered at any Post Office in India, on payment of a Registration Fee of eight annas, in addition to the ordinary Postage due upon the Letter :—

COUNTRIES.	Postage upon a Letter under half an oz. sent <i>via</i> Southampton.	Registration Fee.	Total charge on a Letter under half an oz. sent <i>via</i> Southampton.	REMARKS.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Antigua	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 15 6	Letters sent <i>via</i> Marseilles are liable to a charge of two annas per quarter of an ounce in addition to the Combined British and Indian postage chargeable <i>via</i> Southampton.
Bahamas	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 15 6	
Barbadoes	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 15 6	
Berbice	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 15 6	
Demerara	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 15 6	
Dominico	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 15 6	
Grenada	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 15 6	
Honduras	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 15 6	
Jamaica	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 15 6	
Montserrat	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 15 6	
Nevia	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 15 6	
St. Kitts	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 15 6	
„ Lucia	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 15 6	
„ Vincent	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 15 6	
Tartola	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 15 6	
Tobago	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 15 6	
Turks Islands	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 15 6	
Trinidad	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 15 6	
Bermuda	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 15 6	
Canada	0 9 0	0 8 0	1 1 0	
Nova Scotia	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 15 6	
New Brunswick	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 15 6	
Prince Edward Island	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 15 6	
Newfoundland	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 15 6	
Sierra Leone	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 15 6	
Gold Coast	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 15 6	
Cape of Good Hope	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 15 6	
Natal	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 15 6	
St. Helena	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 15 6	
Belgium	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 14 0	
United States	0 9 6	0 8 0	1 1 6	

H. B. RIDDELL,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.

SIMLA,
The 3rd August 1860. }

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 492.

Post Office.

Fort William, the 9th March 1860.

Notification.—In modification of the Notification from this Department, dated the 25th May 1855, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 2nd June 1855, and in further modification of Section VII. of Act XVII. of 1854, the Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased, under the authority vested in him by Section XXV. of the said Act, to direct that, on and after the 1st May 1860, the postage on every Newspaper, Pamphlet or other printed or engraved Paper, whether the same be imported or not imported, shall be one anna if not exceeding six Tolahs in weight, and that one additional anna shall be charged for every additional six Tolahs or fraction of six Tolahs.

His Honor in Council is also pleased, under Section XXI. of Act No. XVII. of 1854, to direct that, on and after the 1st May aforesaid, no Newspaper or other article on which postage is chargeable under Section VII. of Act XVII. of 1854, shall be forwarded by Post, unless at least one rate of postage shall be pre-paid by a Stamp or Stamps; and if any Newspaper or other article above referred to shall be posted, having affixed thereto a postage Stamp or Stamps, the value of which shall be equal to or more than a single rate of postage, but less than the full rate of postage to which such Newspaper or other article is liable, such Newspaper or other article shall be forwarded and the deficient postage shall be charged upon delivery together with the addition of single rate of postage, or one anna, over and above the deficient postage.

(Signed)

W. GREY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 550.

Fort William, the 16th March 1860.

Notification.—In modification of the Notification, No. 492, dated the 9th instant, the President in Council, with a view to obviate the inconvenience which it has been represented will arise from the enforcement on so early a date as the 1st of May next of the provision respecting pre-payment of postage on Newspapers, Pamphlets and other Printed Papers, is pleased to order that so much of the Notification as relates to pre-payment of the postage on Newspapers, Pamphlets and other Printed Papers, shall not take effect until the 1st of January 1861.

INDIAN Inland Postage must be pre-paid on all Letters and Newspapers posted for despatch to any place beyond the Territories under the Government of India; if not paid or insufficiently paid, such Letters, &c., must be treated as unclaimed.

MEMORANDUM showing the Date and Hour of Arrival at the Calcutta Post Office of the Mails which left England on the 10th of August 1860, and the time occupied in sorting the Letters and Papers for delivery.

Name of the Steamer.	Date and Hour at which the Mail Steamer anchored at Garden Reach.	Hour at which the Mails arrived at the General Post Office.	Hour at which the Window Delivery commenced.	Hour at which the Pawns left Office.	Delivery.	No. of Boxes of Letters.			No. of Boxes of Newspapers and Books.		
						Southampton.	Marseilles.	Total.	Southampton.	Marseilles.	Total.
Colombo.	10th Sept. 1860, at 10-40 A. M.	12 Noon.	2 P. M.	3 P. M.	2 H.	4	2	7	■	18	52 7
										Total	59
										France	3
										Hong-Kong	1
										Singapore	1
										Galle	■
										Madras	3
										Mauritius	1
										Alexandria	1 Bag.
										Malta	1 "
										Gibraltar	1 Packet.
										Suez	1 "
										Ceylon	1 "
										Aden	1 "
										Penang	1 "
										Bombay.	1 "
										Total	76

The 11th September 1860.

[2113]

MEMORANDUM showing the Date and Hour of Arrival at the Calcutta Post Office of the Mails which left England on the 27th of August 1860, and the time occupied in sorting the Letters and Papers for delivery.

Name of the Steamer.	Date and Hour at which the Mail Steamer anchored at Garden Reach.	Hour at which the Mails arrived at the General Post Office.	Hour at which the Window Delivery commenced.	Hour at which the Pears left Office.	Delivery.	No. of Boxes of Letters.			No. of Boxes of News-Papers and Books.		
						Southampton.	Marseilles.	Total.	Southampton.	Marseilles.	Total.
<i>Nemesis.</i>	29th Sept. 1860, at 2 p. m.	3 p. m.	5½ p. m.	6½ p. m.	3 m. 15 m.	4	3	7	28	22	50
											7
										Total	57
										France	3
										Hong-Kong	1
										Singapore	1
										India	1
										Madras	1
										Australia	2
										Malta	1 Bag
										Alexandria	1 "
										Gibraltar	1 Packet.
										Suez	1 "
										Aden	1 "
										Ceylon	2 "
										Bombay	1 "
										Penang	1 "
										Bagdad	1 "
										Australia	9 Bags.
										Ditto	10 Packets.
										Total	98

The 1st October 1860.

IT is hereby notified that, unless marked for particular Ships, all Letters received at the General Post Office, between the 1st to the 30th September 1860, both dates inclusive, were despatched by the under-mentioned Vessels which sailed from Calcutta, on dates specified.—

Letters received on dates from and to	By what Ship despatched.	Bound to	REMARKS.
1st & 2nd Sept. 1860	Steamer <i>Governor Higginson.</i>	Akyah, Rangoon, and Moulemein	Left Town on the 3rd Sept 1860.
3rd to 16th ditto ..	" <i>Burmah</i> ..	Ditto	Left Town on the 17th ditto.
17th to 30th ditto ..	" <i>Governor Higginson</i>	Ditto	Will sail on the 2nd proximo.
1st to 22nd ditto .	" <i>Lancefield</i> .	Penang, Singapore, and China	Left Town on the 23rd Sept 1860.
1st to 5th ditto .	Ship <i>Chatsillon</i> ..	Melbourne	Left Town on the 6th ditto.
1st to 9th ditto ..	" <i>Bucephalus</i> ..	Cape of Good Hope	Left Town on the 10th ditto.
1st to 5th ditto ..	" <i>Shaw Allum</i> ..	Mauritius	Left Town on the 6th ditto.
6th & 7th ditto ..	" <i>Maharatta</i> ..	Ditto	Left Town on the 8th ditto.
8th to 13th ditto ..	" <i>Gwonde</i> ..	Ditto	Left Town on the 14th ditto.
14th to 19th ditto ..	" <i>Duc de Brabant</i> .	Ditto	Left Town on the 20th ditto.
20th to 24th ditto ..	" <i>Fulwood</i> ..	Ditto	Left Town on the 25th ditto.
25th to 27th ditto ..	" <i>Rubicon</i> ..	Ditto	Left Town on the 28th ditto.
1st & 2nd ditto ..	Brig <i>Deva</i> ..	Port Blair	Left Town on the 3rd ditto.



The Calcutta Gazette.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1860.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

THE 29TH SEPTEMBER 1860.

THE following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council of India on the 22nd September 1860, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon after the 3rd of January next:—

A Bill to provide for a Government Paper Currency.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the issue by the Government of India of Promissory Notes payable to bearer on demand, and to regulate the mode of issuing and securing payment of the same: It is enacted as follows:—

1. Section XXXI of Act VI of 1839 (*relating to the Bank of Bengal*), Section XXXI of Act III of 1840 (*relating to the Bank of Bombay*), and Section XXXIII of Act IX of 1843 (*relating to the Bank of Madras*), shall be repealed from and after the day of

II. After the passing of this Act, no body corporate, person or persons whatsoever, in the British Territories in India, (except the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, up to the day of and except as hereinafter provided,) shall draw, accept, make, or issue any Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note or engagement for the payment of money payable to bearer on demand, or borrow, owe, or take up any sum or sums of money on the Bill or Notes payable to bearer on demand of any such body corporate, or of any such person or persons. Provided that Cheques or Drafts payable to bearer on demand or otherwise may be drawn on Bankers, Shroffs, or Agents by the customers or constituents of such Bankers, Shroffs, or Agents, in respect of deposits of money in the hands of such Bankers, Shroffs, or Agents, and held by them at the credit and disposal of the persons drawing such Cheques or Drafts.

III. There shall be established by the Governor General in Council a new department of the Public Service, to be called the Department of Issue, and from and after the day of there may be issued from the said Department, as hereinafter provided, Promissory Notes of the Government of India payable to bearer on demand, for the sums of 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, and 1,000 Rupees, or for such other amounts as the Governor General of India in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, shall direct.

IV. The Governor General in Council, on or before the day of Head Commissioner, shall appoint some person, to be called the Head Commissioner of the Department of Issue, and two other persons, who shall be called respectively the Commissioners of the Department of Issue at Madras and Bombay, and such Officers may be suspended for incapacity, negligence, or misconduct by the Governor General in Council, but shall be removable only by the Secretary of State for India. The Offices so created shall be maintained and continued, and such salaries shall be assigned to them respectively as to the Governor General in Council shall seem proper.

V. The Governor General in Council shall, before the day of Circles of Issue to be defined, by order to be published in the Gazettes of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, divide the British Territories in India into Districts, to be called "Circles of Issue," three of which Circles shall include the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and in each Circle shall appoint some city or town to be the place of Issue of Notes, as hereinafter provided.

VI. For each Circle of Issue other than those which include the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, there shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council a person to be called the Deputy Commissioner of Issue.

VII. For the purposes of this Act, the Commissioners at Madras and Bombay shall be subordinate to the Head Commissioner; the Deputy Commissioners in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal shall be subordinate to the Head Commissioner; and the Deputy Commissioners in the Presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay shall be subordinate to the Commissioners of Madras and Bombay respectively.

VIII. The Head Commissioner of Issue for the time being shall make and prepare, on paper to be specially manufactured for the purpose, Promissory Notes of the Government of India payable to bearer on demand for the sums hereinbefore provided, and shall supply to the Commissioners at Madras and Bombay, and to the several Deputy Commissioners, such Notes as they shall require for the purposes of this Act, and all such Notes shall bear upon them the name of the city or town from which they are severally issued, and shall be payable only at the office of such city or town of issue and at the Presidency Town of the Presidency within which such city or town is situated.

IX. The Head Commissioner, the Commissioners, and the Deputy Commissioners shall, in their respective "Circles of Issue," on the demand of any person, issue from the Office of Issue of their respective Circles, such Promissory Notes, on the terms following:—

First, in exchange for the amount thereof in silver coin of full weight of the Government of India; or, *secondly*, in exchange for the amount thereof in standard silver bullion or foreign silver coin computed according to such standard at the rate of per ounce; provided always that the said Head Commissioner, Commissioners, and Deputy Commissioners shall, in all cases, be entitled to require such silver bullion and foreign coin to be melted and assayed at the expense of the person tendering the same, and provided also that in all places

where there is no Mint of the Government of India, it shall be optional for any such Head Commissioner, Commissioner, or Deputy Commissioner, to issue Notes in exchange for silver or foreign coin under this Section; or, *thirdly*, in exchange for other Notes of the Government of India payable to bearer on demand of other amounts issued within the same Circle.

X. The Governor General in Council shall determine from time to time the amount to be retained and secured in silver bullion and coin as a reserve to pay the said Promissory Notes, provided always that such reserve shall in no case be less than one-third of the amount expressed in the Notes in circulation.

XI. It shall be the duty of the Head Commissioner in respect of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and of the Commissioners at Madras and Bombay in respect of the Presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay respectively, to retain and secure at all times such amount in silver bullion and coin as

shall be determined by the Governor General in Council as aforesaid, such reserve to be conveniently distributed among the several Offices of Issue of their respective Presidencies. They shall also provide for the immediate coinage of the Silver bullion and foreign Silver coinage received in exchange for such Notes, and they shall invest in Government Securities the residue of the amount of the said Notes in circulation over and above the sum represented by the said coin and bullion which from time to time they are required to retain as a reserve; and the said coin, bullion, and securities shall be appropriated and set apart to provide for the satisfaction and discharge of the said Notes; and the said Notes shall be deemed to have been issued on the security of the coin, bullion, and securities so appropriated and set apart.

XII. The Government Securities purchased under this Act in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal shall stand in the name of the Head Commissioner and the Master of the Mint at Calcutta, the Government Securities purchased under this Act in the Presidency of Fort Saint George shall stand in the name of the Commissioner at Madras and the Master of the Mint at Madras; and the Government Securities purchased under this Act in the Presidency of Bombay shall stand in the name of the Commissioner at Bombay and the Master of the Mint at Bombay.

XIII. The Head Commissioner from time to time shall frame Rules to be approved by the Governor General in Council, for keeping the accounts of the said Department of Issue, and for the auditing of such accounts, and for otherwise regulating the business of the Department; provided always that such Rules shall be in no wise inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

XIV. An abstract of the accounts of the Department, showing the whole amount of Notes in circulation, the amount of coin and bullion reserved, and the amount of the Government Securities held by the said Department, shall be made up monthly in Calcutta, and published as soon as may be in the Gazettes of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

XV. It shall be lawful for the Head Commissioner in respect of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and of the Commissioners at Madras and Bombay in respect of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay respectively, and they are hereby required at any time, if it shall be necessary for the purpose of retaining and keeping up such reserve of coin and bullion as hereinbefore provided, to sell and dispose of Government Securities standing in their names respectively, and in the names of the Masters of the Mint as aforesaid; and for the purpose of effecting such sales, the said Masters of the Mint respectively shall, on a request in writing from the said Head Commissioner or Commissioners, in their respective Presidencies, at all times sign and endorse such Government Securities as shall stand in their names respectively.

XVI. The interest accruing due on the Government Securities purchased and held under this Act shall be entered in a separate account, to be annually rendered by the Head Commissioner to the Governor General in Council; and the amount of such interest shall, from time to time, as it becomes due, be paid by the Accountants General in the several Presidencies of India, into the revenues of the Government of India, under the head of "Profits of Note Circulation."

XVII. Within any of the "Circles of Issue," as hereinafore provided, a tender of a Note or Notes issued under this Act from the Office of Issue of such "Circle of Issue," shall be a legal tender to the amount expressed in such Note or Notes, and shall be taken to be valid as a tender to such amount in payment of any revenue or other claim due to the Government of India, and in payment of any sum due by the Government of India, or by any body corporate, or by any person or persons in the British Territories in India, on all occasions whatsoever on which any tender of money can be legally made. Provided that no such Note or Notes shall be deemed to be a legal tender of payment by the Government of India at any Office of Issue.

XVIII. The name of the Head Commissioner, of either of the Commissioners, of any Deputy Commissioner, or of any other person authorized by the said Head Commissioner, or by either of the said Commissioners, to sign Notes issued under this Act, shall or may be impressed or affixed by machinery provided for that purpose by the Government of India, and such printed names shall be taken to be good and valid signatures to all intents and purposes, as if such Notes had been subscribed in the proper handwriting of any one of the persons aforesaid whose signatures the said printing purports to represent.

XIX. All Notes issued under this Act shall be deemed and taken to be Promissory Notes of the Government of India, and may and shall be described as Promissory Notes of the Government of India in all indictments, and in criminal and civil proceedings any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

XX. If any body corporate or person, after the passing of this Act, shall, contrary to the provisions of this Act, draw, accept, make, or issue any Bill of Exchange, Promissory Note, or Engagement for the payment of money payable to bearer on demand, or borrow, owe, or take up any sum or sums of money on the Bills or Notes or Engagements for the payment of money payable to bearer on demand of any such body corporate or person, such body corporate or person shall be liable to a penalty of the amount of every such Bill of Exchange, Promissory Note for Engagement or the payment of money, to be recovered on the prosecution of the Head Commissioner, Commissioner, or Deputy Commissioner, as the case may be, of the "Circle of Issue" in which such Bill of Exchange, Promis-

sory Note, or Engagement for the payment of money is issued, before any Police Magistrate or Magistrate within such "Circle of Issue," and in case of conviction and default of payment of such penalty, the Police Magistrate or Magistrate who shall try the case shall issue his warrant to levy the amount thereof, together with the reasonable costs of the prosecution, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the body corporate or person so convicted.

XXI. If any person shall, without the authority of the Government of India to be proved by the party accused, make or use, or shall, without lawful excuse to be proved by the party accused,

Penalty for making or having in possession paper of certain description. knowingly have in his custody or possession any frame, mould, or instrument for the making of paper, with the words "Government of India" visible in the substance of the paper, or for the making of paper with curved or waving bar lines, or with the laying wire lines thereof in a waving or a curved shape, or with any number, sum, or amount, expressed in a word or words in roman letters visible in the substance of the paper, or if any person shall, without such authority, to be proved as aforesaid, manufacture, use, sell, expose to sale, utter, or dispose of, or shall, without lawful excuse to be proved as aforesaid, knowingly have in his custody or possession any paper whatsoever with the words "Government of India" visible in the substance of the paper, or any paper with curved or waving bar lines, or with the laying wire lines thereof in a waving or curved shape, or with any number, sum, or amount expressed in a word or words in roman letters appearing visible in the substance of the paper; or if any person, without such authority to be proved as aforesaid, shall, by any art or contrivance, cause the words "Government of India" to appear visible in the substance of any paper, or cause the numerical sum or amount of any Promissory Note, Bill of Exchange, Post Bill, blank Promissory Note, blank Bill of Exchange, or blank Post Bill, in a word or words in roman letters, to appear visible in the substance of the paper whereon the same shall be written or printed, every such offender shall be guilty of felony, and, being convicted thereof, shall be transported, for a term not exceeding fourteen years, or shall be imprisoned with or without hard labor for any period not exceeding seven years, or if the offender be an European, British subject, or an American, he shall be liable to a sentence of penal servitude for a period not exceeding five years.

XXII. Nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from issuing any Bill of Exchange or Promissory

Note having the amount thereof expressed in Rupees or in a numerical figure or figures denoting the amount thereof in Rupees appearing visible in the substance of the paper, upon which the same shall be written or printed; nor shall prevent any person from making, using, or selling any paper having waving or curved lines, or any other devices in the nature of water-marks visible in the substance of the paper not being bar lines or laying wire lines, provided the same are not so contrived as to form the ground-work or texture of the paper, or to resemble the waving or curved laying wire lines, or bar lines, or the water-marks of the paper used by the Government of India.

XXIII. If any person shall engrave or in any wise make upon any plate whatever, or upon any wood, stone, or other material, any Promissory Note or Bill of Exchange, or blank Promissory Note, or blank Bill of Exchange, or part of a Promissory Note or Bill of Exchange, purporting to be a Promissory Note, Bill of Exchange, or Post Bill of the Government of India, or blank Promissory Note, blank Bill of Exchange, or blank Post Bill of the Government of India, or part of a Promissory Note, Bill of Exchange, or Post Bill of the Government of India, without the authority of the Government of India, to be proved by the party accused; or if any person shall use such plate, wood, stone, or other material, or any other instrument or device for the making or printing any Promissory Note, Bill of Exchange, or Post Bill, or blank Promissory Note, blank Bill of Exchange, or blank Post Bill, or part of a Promissory Note, Bill of Exchange, or Post Bill, without such authority to be proved as aforesaid; or if any person shall, without lawful excuse, the proof whereof shall lie on the party accused, knowingly have in his custody or possession any such plate, wood, stone, or other material, or any such instrument or device, or if any person shall, without such authority, to be proved as aforesaid, knowingly offer, utter, dispose of, or put off any paper upon which any Promissory Note, blank Bill of Exchange, or blank Post Bill of the Government of India, or part of a Promissory Note, Bill of Exchange, or Post Bill of the Government of India shall be made or printed, or if any person shall, without lawful excuse, to be proved as aforesaid, knowingly have in his custody or possession any such paper, every such offender shall be guilty of felony, and, being convicted thereof, shall be transported for a term not exceeding fourteen years, or shall be imprisoned with or without hard labor for any period not exceeding seven years, or if the offender be a European British subject, or an American, he shall be liable to a sentence of penal servitude for a period not exceeding five years.

XXIV. If any person shall engrave, or in any wise make upon any plate whatever, or upon any wood, stone, or other material, any word, number, figure, character, or ornament, the impression taken from which shall resemble or apparently be intended to resemble any part of a Promissory Note, Bill of Exchange, or Post Bill of the Government of India, without the authority of the Government of India, to be proved by the party accused; or if any person shall use any such plate, wood, stone, or other material, or any other instrument or device for the making upon any paper or other material the impression of any word, number, figure, character, or ornament which shall resemble, or apparently be intended to resemble, any part of a Promissory Note, Bill of Exchange, or Post Bill of the Government of India, without such authority, to be proved as aforesaid; or if any person shall, without lawful excuse, the proof whereof shall lie on the party accused, knowingly have in his custody or possession any such plate, wood, stone, or other material or any such instrument or device; or if any person shall, without such authority, to be proved as aforesaid, knowingly offer, utter, dispose of, or put off any paper or other material upon

which there shall be an impression of any such matter as aforesaid; or if any person shall, without lawful excuse, to be proved as aforesaid, knowingly have in his custody or possession any paper or other material upon which there shall be an impression of any such matter as aforesaid, every such offender shall be guilty of felony, and, being convicted thereof, shall be liable to be transported for any period not exceeding seven years; or to be punished with or without hard labor for any period not exceeding five years, or if the offender be a European British subject, or an American, he shall be liable to a sentence of penal servitude for any period not exceeding three years.

M. WYLIE,
Clerk of the Council.

THE 29TH SEPTEMBER 1860.

THE following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council of India on the 22nd September 1860, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon after the 3rd of December next:—

A Bill to amend Act X of 1859.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act X of 1859 (to amend the law relating to the recovery of Rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal); It is enacted as follows:—

I. The following proviso shall be read as part of Section XXX Act X of 1859:—“If in any suit to which this Section is applicable, the cause of action shall have accrued before the first day of August 1859, such suit shall be instituted within two years from that day, or within the time allowed for the institution of the same by any law in force before the passing of the said Act, whichever may first expire.”

II. Any suit or appeal instituted under Act X of 1859, which may have been dismissed or rejected on the ground that the suit had not been commenced within the period prescribed in Section XXX of the said Act, may be revived if the order of dismissal or rejection shall be contrary to the provisions of the foregoing Section, and a petition for the revival of the same shall be presented within four months of the passing of this Act to the Collector or Court by which such suit or appeal may have been dismissed or rejected. The petition may be written on the Stamp required for petitions presented to such Collector or Court.

M. WYLIE,
Clerk of the Council.

THE 29TH SEPTEMBER 1860.

THE following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council of India on the 29th September 1860, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon after the 3rd of January next :—

A Bill for licensing and regulating Stage Carriages.

WHEREAS it is expedient to license and to regulate Stage Carriages in British India ; It is enacted as follows :—

I. Every carriage used for the purpose of conveying passengers for hire to or from any place in British India not plying within and being confined wholly to the Presidency Towns and the Suburbs thereof, and which when passing along any road shall travel at the rate of four miles or more in the hour, shall without regard to the form or construction thereof be deemed to be a Stage Carriage within the meaning of this Act. Provided that the term " Stage Carriage " shall not be deemed to include any carriage used or employed as aforesaid wholly upon any Railway.

II. Every Stage Carriage shall be licensed by the Magistrate of the District or place in which the Head Office in India of the Proprietor thereof in British India is situate. If such Head Office be in any Presidency Town, then such license shall be granted by the Chief Commissioner of Police of such Town.

III. Every license shall be numbered and contain the following particulars, namely—

The number of such license.
The name, residence, and the place of the Head Office in British India of the Proprietor of the Stage Carriage.

The number of passengers permitted to be conveyed thereby, distinguishing inside and outside passengers.

The weight of luggage permitted to be carried.
The number of horses or other animals to be used in drawing the Stage Carriage.

The name of the extreme places to and from which the Stage Carriage is licensed to travel.

IV. For every such license there shall be paid by the Proprietor of the Stage Carriage the sum of five Rupees, and such license shall be in force for one year from the date thereof. When a licensed Stage Carriage is transferred within the year, the name of the new proprietor may be substituted for the name of the former proprietor, and every person who appears by the license to be the proprietor, shall be deemed to be such proprietor for all the purposes of this Act.

V. On licensing every Stage Carriage, the Magistrate or Chief Commissioner of Police, as the case may be, shall provide for the same a plate containing the number of the license and all the other particulars of the license, and such plate shall thereupon be affixed by the Proprietor to a conspicuous part of such Stage Carriage.

VI. Whoever keeps or uses any Stage Carriage without the same being licensed as provided by this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

VII. Whoever permits his licensed Stage Carriage to be drawn by a less number of animals than are provided by the license, or permits a larger number of inside or outside passengers, or a greater weight of luggage to be carried by his Stage Carriage than shall be provided by the license, shall for every such offence be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees. In every case where such Stage Carriage shall be proved to have been drawn by a less number of animals or to have carried a larger number of passengers or a greater weight of luggage than provided by the license, the Proprietor of such carriage shall be held to have permitted such offence unless he shall prove the contrary.

VIII. Whoever affixes or permits to be affixed to any Stage Carriage of which he is Proprietor any plate resembling or intended to resemble any plate provided for licensed carriages, shall for every such offence be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

IX. If any person shall cruelly beat, ill-treat, over-drive, abuse, torture, or cause or procure to be cruelly beaten, ill-treated, over-driven, abused, or tortured any animal employed in drawing or yoked or harnessed to any Stage Carriage, every such person shall for every such offence be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

X. Any Magistrate or Chief Commissioner of Police to whom application is made for a license for a Stage Carriage, or who has granted any such license, may cancel the same if it shall appear to him that such Stage Carriage or any horse or other animal or any harness used with such carriage is unserviceable or unsafe or otherwise unfit for public accommodation or use.

XI. In any Station in which a Magistrate or other Officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate shall reside and be, any Police Officer may seize any Stage Carriage with the animal or animals yoked or harnessed thereto if no license-plate be affixed to such Stage Carriage as by this Act required. Such carriage and animal or animals shall be taken without delay by such Police Officer before such Magistrate or other Officer as aforesaid, who shall hear and determine the complaint of such Police Officer in a summary way, and if thereupon any fine is imposed by such Magistrate or other Officer as aforesaid, such Stage Carriage and animal or animals shall be detained for fourteen days as security for the payment thereof, and if the fine be not sooner paid, they shall be sold and the proceeds applied (so far as they extend) to the payment of the said fine, and all costs and charges incurred on account of the detention and sale, and the surplus (if any), if not claimed within a further period of two weeks from such sale, shall be forfeited to the State. If the proceeds do not fully pay the fine and costs

and charges aforesaid, the balance may be recovered as hereinafter provided.

XII. If any driver of any Stage Carriage, or any other person having the care thereof, shall through intoxication, neglect, or by wanton or furious driving or by any other misconduct, endanger the safety of any passengers or other person, or shall injure or endanger the property of the proprietor of such Stage Carriage or of any other person, every such person so offending shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

XIII. Whenever it shall happen that the driver of any Stage Carriage or the owner of any horse shall have committed any offence against this Act for the commission whereof any penalty is by this Act imposed and such driver or owner shall not be known or being known cannot be found, or if the penalty cannot be recovered from such driver or owner, the proprietor of such carriage shall be liable to every such penalty as if he had been the driver of such carriage or owner of such horse at the time when such offence was committed.

Proviso. Provided always that if any such proprietor shall make out, to the satisfaction of the Magistrate before whom any complaint or information shall be heard, by sufficient evidence, not resting on his own testimony, that the offence was committed by such driver or owner without the privity or knowledge of such proprietor, and that no profit, advantage, or benefit, either directly or indirectly, has accrued or can accrue to such proprietor therefrom, and that he has used his endeavour to find out such driver or owner, and has done all that was in his power to recover the amount of the penalty from him, the Magistrate may discharge the proprietor from such penalty, and shall levy the same upon such driver or owner when found.

XIV. Whenever any charge is made before any Magistrate of any offence under this Act, he shall issue a summons thereupon directed to the proprietor of the Stage Carriage or his nearest Agent, and shall transmit such summons by letter post which shall be deemed to be good service thereof. The summons shall allow a reasonable time, in reference to the distance to which the summons is sent for the appearance of such proprietor or his authorized Agent.

XV. The informer shall in all cases, upon the Magistrate certifying that he has conducted himself properly in regard to his information, be entitled to receive one moiety of the amount of the penalty awarded, and when more informers than one are concerned, they shall be entitled to such moiety in such shares as the Magistrate shall award.

XVI. All penalties incurred under this Act shall be adjudged by a Magistrate, and all orders so made shall be final. All penalties imposed by such Magistrate may in case of non-payment or non-recovery thereof be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender by warrant under the hand of such Magistrate or other Officer.

XVII. In case any such penalties shall not be forthwith paid, such Magistrate or other Officer may order the offender to be apprehended and detained in safe custody until the return can be conveniently made to such warrant of distress, unless the offender shall give security to the satisfaction of such Magistrate for his appearance at such place and time as shall be appointed for the return of the warrant of distress.

XVIII. If upon the return of such warrant it shall appear that no sufficient distress can be had whereon to levy such penalty and the same shall not be forthwith paid, or in case it shall appear to the satisfaction of such Magistrate by the confession of the offender or otherwise, that he has not sufficient goods and chattels whereupon such penalty could be levied if warrant of distress were issued, any such Officer may, by warrant under his hand, commit the offender, provided he is not a European British subject, to prison, there to be imprisoned, according to the discretion of such Officer, for any term not exceeding two calendar months when the amount of penalty shall not exceed fifty Rupees, and for any term not exceeding four calendar months when the amount shall not exceed one hundred Rupees, and for any term not exceeding six calendar months in any other case, the commitment to be determinable in each of the cases aforesaid on payment of the amount.

XIX. If the offender shall be a European British subject, the Magistrate shall record the facts and transmit such record to the District Court of the District wherein the offender is convicted, and the amount of penalty and the costs (if any) shall be levied in the manner provided for the execution of decrees of the Civil Court.

XX. On complaint made before any Magistrate or other Officer as aforesaid of any offence committed under this Act, it shall not be necessary to prove that the offence was committed within the local limits of such Magistrate or other Officer.

XXI. The term "Magistrate" in this Act shall include all Magistrates and all persons exercising the full powers of a Magistrate.

M. WYLLIE,
Clerk of the Council.

THE 29TH SEPTEMBER 1860.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council of India on the 29th September 1860, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon after the 3rd of January next :—

A Bill to provide for the collection of Duty of Customs on Pepper exported by Sea from the British Port of Cochin.

WHEREAS serious affrays have occurred in attempts to smuggle Pepper, the produce of the States of Travancore and Cochin, in consequence of the monopoly which the Governments of those States

maintain in that article ; and whereas the Rajahs of those States are willing to abandon the said monopoly and to substitute a system of export Duty ; and whereas it is necessary, in order to an effectual establishment of such system, that the same rate of Duty as is collected on the export of Pepper from Travancore and Cochin should be collected on behalf of the said States at the British Port of Cochin ; It is enacted as follows :—

I. On and after the 1st day of January 1861, in lieu of the Duty prescribed in Act X of 1860, there shall be levied a Duty of fifteen Rupees a candy on all Pepper exported by sea from the Port of Cochin ; provided that the said Duty shall not be levied on the re-exportation of any Pepper which may have been imported by sea at the said Port from any British possession.

II. At the close of each calendar year, or as soon after as may be convenient, the Collector of Customs shall pay to the Governments of Travancore and Cochin the whole amount of Duty collected under the provisions of the last preceding Section, after deducting all expenses of collection, in such proportions and in such manner as may be ordered by the Governor in Council of Port Saint George.

M. WYLIE,
Clerk of the Council.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 4620.

Port William, the 4th October 1860.

Mr. G. B. Macnochie, Assistant Commissioner, Oudh, is appointed an Assessor under Act XXXII. of 1860, for the City and Suburbs of Lucknow, and also to be a Special Assessor under Section XXXI. of the Act.

No. 4621.

The 5th October 1860.

Major A. L. McMullin, late 23rd Native Infantry, is appointed Second Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

No. 4622.

Lieutenant W. G. Ward, 34th Madras Native Infantry, is appointed Assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thugges and Dacoites at Jubbulpore.

No. 4623.

Lieutenant Stainforth, Assistant Superintendent, is appointed to officiate as District Superintendent of Police in Oudh, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant Hill, with effect from the 18th ultimo.

No. 4624.

Lieutenant Chalmers, Her Majesty's 4th European Regiment, received charge of the Cantonment Joint Magistracy of Lucknow on the 27th June last.

No 4625.

Mr. H. J. Sparks, Assistant Commissioner in Oudh, reported his departure from the Presidency on the Steam-ship *Columbian*, on the 9th ultimo.

No. 4626.

The following arrangements are made in the Revenue Survey Department :—

Mr. W. A. Wilson, Assistant Revenue Surveyor, is transferred from the 2nd Nagpore Division to the 2nd Lucknow Division, Oudh Revenue Survey.

Mr. W. Ellison, Assistant Revenue Surveyor, is transferred from the Chota Nagpore Division to the 2nd Division Nagpore Survey.

Mr. W. Ward, Sub-Assistant Surveyor 4th Class, is transferred from the Bundelkund Division to the 2nd Lucknow Division, Oudh Survey.

Mr. W. Reilly, Sub-Assistant Surveyor 3rd Class, is transferred from the 1st Bar-wairah Division to the 2nd Lucknow Division, Oudh Survey.

Mr. Charles Sheridan is appointed a Sub-Assistant Surveyor 3rd Class, and posted to the 2nd Lucknow Division, Oudh Survey.

No. 4627.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to confer the Title of "Bahadoor" on Ressaïdar Gopaul Sing, of Mule's Horse, as a Reward for Services rendered by him to the State during the Rebellion.

A. R. YOUNG,
Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 84.

Port William, the 4th October 1860.

Notification.—Mr. L. C. Probyn, First Assistant Accountant-General, Bombay, to officiate as Civil Auditor, North-Western Provinces.

Mr. D. B. Hodge, Officiating Second Assistant Accountant-General, Bombay, to officiate as First Assistant Accountant-General, *vice* Mr. Probyn.

Mr. J. L. Hynes to officiate as Second Assistant Accountant-General, Bombay, *vice* Mr. Hodge.

By Order of the Governor General in Council,

C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 4th October 1860.

No. 983 of 1860.—The services of the under-mentioned Officers are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department:—

Lieutenant Sir Richard de Latour St. George, Bart., of the Regiment of Artillery.

Lieutenant William Jackson Stewart, of the Regiment of Artillery.

Fort William, the 5th October 1860.

No. 984 of 1860.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence, on Sick Certificate:—

Captain and Brevet Major Edward Clerk, of the 4th Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, Deputy Commissioner at Jhansi } For fifteen months, under the new Regulations.

No. 985 of 1860.—Mr. F. Adams is appointed a 3rd Class Sub-Assistant Surveyor, Gaujam Topographical Survey, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 1st instant.

No. 986 of 1860.—Serjeant Major George Edmonds, formerly of the late 30th Regiment Native Infantry, and recently attached to the Etawah Levies, having much distinguished himself during the past disturbances in the Etawah District, having been especially recommended by his Commanding Officer, and being considered by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to be eminently deserving of reward, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, concurring in that opinion, is pleased to confer upon him the Rank of Ensign Unattached, subject to the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.

No. 987 of 1860.—Conductor James Atkin, of the Army Commissariat Department, having been reported to be unfit for further active service, is transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment, with permission to reside and draw his Stipend in India.

No. 988 of 1860.—The under-mentioned Individual is admitted to Pension, as specified opposite to his name:—

Bombardier John Wilkinson, of Artillery } One Shilling per diem, payable in Europe.

No. 989 of 1860.—The following promotions are made:—

In whose room.	From what date.	To what Rank promoted.	Rank and Names.	Cours.
Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel George James Montgomery, deceased.	30th Sept. 1860	Major	Captain and Brevet Major John William Carnegie, C.B.	15th Regiment Native Infantry
	Ditto	Captain	Lieutenant Charles Thomas Otway Mayne	Ditto

No. 990 of 1860.—Under instructions from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council directs that the following rates of working Pay, which are those authorized by the Regulations of Her Majesty's British Service, shall, in supersession of the rates laid down in Government General Order No. 1166 of 1855, be applicable to European Troops other than Sappers, *viz.*, the European Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry of Her Majesty's British and Indian Forces:—

Non-Commissioned Officers as Observers, one to every twenty men } One Shilling a day.
Non-Commissioned Officers or Privates, as Artificers } One Shilling three Pence a day.
Privates, as Labourers } Nine Pence a day.

When men of the Horse Artillery whose Regimental Pay includes 2d. a day in lieu of working Pay are employed on Military Works, they are to receive 2d. a day, less than other Soldiers.

Furthermore an allowance of four Pence or two annas and seven pie a day shall be drawn as Compensation for wear and tear of Clothing and Boots for European Soldiers of Her Majesty's British or Indian Forces employed in Camps of Instruction in throwing up Field Works.

Claims for the above allowances shall be made separately for each Regiment, and be accompanied by a Nominal Return of the men so employed, showing the periods of employment and the amount claimed.

The Nominal Roll shall be prepared and certified by the Engineer Officer in charge of the Works.

No. 991 of 1860.—The following Order issued by the Government of Bombay is confirmed:—

No. 500, dated 1st September 1860.—Granting leave of absence to Europe, on Medical Certificate, to Lieutenant H. J. E. Teed, 23rd Regiment Madras Native Infantry, Second in Command, 3rd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent. For fifteen months, under the new Regulations.

No. 992 of 1860.—Lieutenant R. Ouseley, of the 48th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment of Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

No. 993 of 1860.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their departure on the dates specified opposite to their respective names:—

Captain E. Close, of the 32nd Regiment Native Infantry, on leave for eighteen months. Government General Order No. 895, of the 4th September 1860

Captain J. E. T. Nicolls, of Engineers, Executive Engineer, Upper Sirhind Division, on leave for fifteen months. Government General Order No. 871, of the 21st August 1860

Captain R. O. T. Nicolls, of the 6th Madras Native Infantry, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, on leave for fifteen months. Government General Order No. 951, of the 21st September 1860

Lieutenant F. J. Gully, of the 74th Regiment Native Infantry, Major of Brigade, Saugor District, on leave for fifteen months. Government General Order No. 951, of the 21st September 1860

Lieutenant E. T. Sadler, of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, Officiating Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General of the Army, on leave for fifteen months. Government General Order No. 919, of the 14th September 1860

No. 994 of 1860.—Lieutenant H. DeBrett, of the 7th Native Infantry, is allowed an extension of leave, from the 5th to the 9th September 1860, the date on which he reported his return to Bengal from Sick leave to Europe.

No. 995 of 1860.—Lieutenant H. P. P. Nash, of the 25th Native Infantry, is allowed an extension of leave, from the 19th August 1860 to the 9th September 1860, the date on which he reported his return to Bengal from Sick leave to Europe.

No. 996 of 1860.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave of absence, on Sick Certificate:—

Assistant Surgeon John James Halls, B. A. and F. R. C. S., Civil Assistant Surgeon of Nuddca. For fifteen months, under the new Regulations.

No. 997 of 1860.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their return from England:—

Date of Arrival at Fort William.

Captain and Brevet Major G. S. Macbean, 71th Native Infantry, Deputy Assistant Commissary General

Lieutenant W. O. Davies, 71st Native Infantry, Assistant Commissioner, Jung District, on leave for fifteen months from the 23rd June 1859

Lieutenant C. H. Cantor, 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers

Brevet Surgeon H. M. Greenhow, Medical Department

25th September 1860.

No. 998 of 1860.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave of absence, on Sick Certificate:—

Ensign Charles Wootton Guthrie Perreau, of the General List, Infantry For fifteen months, under the new Regulations.

No. 999 of 1860.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned Gentlemen to be Cadets for the Infantry in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces at the Presidency of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the Service and promoted to the Rank of Ensign, from the dates assigned to them in Government General Order No. 939, of the 15th ultimo:—

Date of Arrival at Fort William.

Infantry.

Mr. Alfred Wheeler Bird } 29th September
„ Henry John Peel } 1860.

R. J. H. Birch, Major-Genl.,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 240.

Fort William, the 5th October 1860.

Appointments.—Captains H. Hyde and F. S. Stanton, of Engineers, Deputy Consulting Engineers, Railway Department, to be also ex-officio Assistant Secretaries to the Government of Bengal, in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch.

Captain E. de Bourbel, of Engineers, Deputy-Consulting Engineer, Railway Department, to be also ex-officio Assistant Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch.

Mr. T. Moss, Assistant to the Chief Engineer, North-Western Provinces, to be also Assistant Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department.

No. 211.

Lieutenant D. J. P. Campbell, of the 7th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, is appointed temporarily an Assistant Engineer of the 1st Class and posted to Mysore.

No. 242.

Resignation.—Overseer T. H. Williams, attached to the Lucknow Division, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department.

C. H. DICKENS, Captain,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No. 5279.

APPOINTMENTS.—The 27th September 1860.—Baboo Jadooan Barroah, Sudder Ameer of Burpeta, is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector, under Regulation IX. of 1835, in Kamrup.

The following Moonsiffs are vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector, under Section CL. Act X. of 1859, in the Districts mentioned:—

Baboo Gangachurn Sircar, of Jehanabad, in Hooghly.

Moulavy Duberondeen Ahmed, of Nicassce or Tumlook, in Midnapore.

Moulavy Khyunt Hossein, of Nugwan, in Midnapore.

The 29th September 1860.—The following Gentlemen to be Assessors and Deputy Collectors under Act XXXII. of 1860, in the Districts mentioned, viz.:—

In Baraset. ✓

Baboo Obhay Churn Bose.

In the 21-Perghana.

Baboo Shub Chunder Deb.

„ Broomonth Sein.

„ Gourdoos Bysack.

„ Soojomonth Sircar.

The 2nd October 1860.—The following Superintendents of Salt Chowkeys are promoted, viz.:—

Mr F. Crank, of Barripore, to the 1st Class.

„ W. H. Taraman, of the Western Division, to the 2nd Class.

Mr. J. S. Rochfort, of Nacolly, to the 3rd Class.

The 3rd October 1860.—Moulavy Wahedoon Nubbee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Hooghly, is transferred to Nudda, in which District he will exercise the full powers of a Magistrate.

Mr. F. H. Elphinstone, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Jessore, is transferred to Midnapore, in which District he will exercise the powers of a Covenanted Assistant to a Magistrate; under Regulations XIII. of 1797 and IX. of 1867.

The following Gentlemen to be Assessors and Deputy Collectors under Act XXXII. of 1860 in Jessore:—

Moulavy Ali Ahmed

Baboo Bhubojany Churn Mitter.

„ Umesa Chunder Ghose.

Moulavy Mahomed Kanel.

The 4th October 1860.—Mr. G. B. Hampton to be Collector of Stamps in Calcutta.

Baboo Pooroo Chunder Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Rungpore, is transferred to Pubna, in which District he will exercise the full powers of a Magistrate.

Mr. J. W. Farrell to be a Member of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Saran.

Baboo Radha Gobind Doss to be a Member of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Tirhoot.

The 4th October 1860.—The following Moonsiffs are vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector under Section CL. Act X. of 1859, in the Districts opposite their names, viz.:—

Baboo Gopecnauth Bose, of Santipore „ In Nudda.

Moulavy Syed Ahmed, of Bhotwar „ Rungpore.

Baboo Pitamber Mookerjee, of Kishengunge „

Baboo Kalidoss Dutt, of Manickgunge „ Dacca.

Moulavy Fuzzulath Hossein, of Kishengunge „ Purneah.

Baboo Muddoonoodun Ghose, of Mendhigunge „ Backergunge.

Baboo Bissessur Sein, of Madareepore „ Patna.

Baboo Hursahce Sing, of Barrh „ Saran.

Baboo Govind Chunder Sandyal, of Sewan „ Shahabad.

Moulavy Feda Hossein, of Saesecrum „

Moulavy Golam Jelane, of Buzar „ Benar.

Moulavy Abdool Luteef, of Aurungabad „

Moulavy Nurool Hossein, of Behar „

Moulavy Moeheooddeen, of Darbhanga „ Tirhoot.

Baboo Russick Loll Bose, of Govindpore „ 24-Pergha.

Baboo Omachurn Mitter, of Noabad „ Jessore.

Baboo Juddoonauth Mookerjee, of Satkhira „ Baraset.

Baboo Thakoodoss Mookerjee, of Busseerhaut „

Mr. J. Baptist, of Meharpore „

Moulavy Abdool Jubber, of Panghatta „ Nudda.

Baboo Ram Comul Roy Chowdry, of Dowlatgunge „

Mr. L. W. Hutchinson, of Hamskally „

Baboo Kisto Chunder Roy, of Sookaugur „

Moonshee Fakcer Ahmed, of Kagazpookria or Bongong „ Jessore.

Baboo Bisto Chunder Banerjee, of Dhurmpore „

Baboo Mohendernarain Chuckerbutty, of Nattore „ Rajshah.

Moulavy Musheentoolah, of Bhowanigunge	In Rajshahye.
Bahoo Koonjlohl Bannerjee, of Jangypore	" Moorsheedabad.
Bahoo Hurryhur Mookerjee, of Kandee	
Bahoo Satowrie Deb, of Serajgunge	" Rajshahye.
Moulavy Uddilooddeen, of Comereally	" Jessore.
Moushee Fukeeraloh, of Ramnuggur	" Purneah.
Bahoo Gournarain Mujmoodar, of Dundkhora	
Moulavy Enamul Huq, of Urrum	
Shah Maonut Hossein, of Purneah	
Bahoo Tarinee Churn Mookerjee, of Jenidah	" Jessore.

The 5th October 1860.—The following Gentlemen appointed Assessors under Act XXXII. of 1860, to be also Deputy Collectors under that Act, viz. :—

Mr. W. Heysham	In the Suburbs of Calcutta.
Bahoo Obhoy Churn Mallick	" Howrah.
Mr. E. B. Baker	
Bahoo Kalidoss Paulit	" Hazareebangh.
Bahoo Umbien Churn Mookerjee	" Munbhoom.
Bahoo Lalla Umritlohl	" Lohardugga.
Bahoo Goonibheram Surmah Burroah	" Gowalparrah.
Bahoo Mohesh Chunder Surmah Burroah	" Kamroop.
Bahoo Hurrenanker Dutt	" Bancoorah.
Mr. J. R. Angus	
Bahoo Sridhur Hazra	" Midnapore.
Bahoo Joynarain Doss	
" Roopnarain Doss	
Moulavy Deerasutoolah	

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The 1st October 1860.—The following Officers during the ensuing Dussarah Vacation, under Clause II, Section VII of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules, viz. :—

Bahoo Oprender Chunder Nyarutton, Principal Sudder Ameen of Jessore.

Bahoo Ramloohun Ghose, Principal Sudder Ameen of Nuddea.

Bahon Anund Chunder Bannerjee, Sudder Ameen and Sudder Moonsiff of Jessore.

The 3rd October 1860.—Syed Ullee Hyder, Sudder Ameen and Sudder Moonsiff of Bancoorah.

Mr. H. Nelson, Judge of Saran, for one month, under Section XII. of the now revised Absentee Rules.

Lall Lokanauth Sahie, Sub-Assistant Commissioner at Lohardugga, for ten days, under Clause I, Section VII. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

Bahoo Mothoranauth Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Rajshahye, for a fortnight, under Clause I, Section VII. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

NOTIFICATION.—The 4th October 1860.—Messrs. G. D. Wilkins and G. F. Cockburn, of the Civil Service; reported their departure from India on the 9th ultimo, on the Steam-ship *Columbian*.

W. S. SETON-KARR,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

No. 4151.

APPOINTMENTS.—The 3rd October 1860.—Assistant Supervisor J. Holt is transferred from the Suburban Roads to the Barrackpore Division.

The 4th October 1860.—Overseer T. O. Hunt is transferred from the Dinapore to the Nuddea Rivers' Division.

No. 4148.

NOTIFICATION.—The 5th October 1860.—In accordance with the provisions of Section XXI. of Act XII. of 1858, it is hereby notified, for general information, that the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has sanctioned the under-mentioned Estimates for the repair and improvement to be made during the year 1860-61 to the Local Roads in the Suburbs of Calcutta and the Station of Howrah, as defined by that Act :—

21-*Pergunnahs.*

1. Revised Estimate for the annual repair of the metalled Suburban Roads, amounting to Rupees	59,414
2. Estimate for the annual repair of the unmetalled Suburban Roads, amounting to Rupees	7,101
3. Estimate for repairing an old Bridge over the Drain at the junction of the Taleeparah and Peepalputty metalled Roads, in the Ballygunge Sub-Division, amounting to Rs.	87
4. Estimate for making additions to an old Bridge on the Chokurbareah Musulmanparah Road in the Ballygunge Sub-Division, amounting to Rupees	11
5. Estimate for metalling three Roads in the Ballygunge and Itally Divisions, amounting to Rupees	1,858
6. Estimate for throwing a new arch over a Drain Bridge on the Sankarparrah Road, in the Ballygunge Sub-Division, amounting to Rs.	32
7. Estimate for making additions to an old Bridge at the junction of Paul's Lane with the Sham Bazar Road, in the Barranagore Sub-Division, amounting to Rupees	570
8. Estimate for metalling the Bairrietollah Road, in the Barranagore Sub-Division, and widening the Moonsheegunge Road, in the Moosheekholah Sub-Division, amounting to Rupees	1,276

Total, Rupees ... 70,886

Howrah.

9. Revised Estimate for the annual repair of the metalled Roads in the Station of Howrah, amounting to Rupees	6,183
10. Estimate for the annual repair of the unmetalled Roads in the Station of Howrah, amounting to Rupees	1,970

Total Rs. ... 8,153

Grand Total " ... 79,039

C. B. YOUNG, Lieut.-Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the Public Works Dept.

Captain E. de Bourbel, of Engineers, Deputy Consulting Engineer, Railway Department, to be also ex-officio Assistant Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch.

Mr. T. Moss, Assistant to the Chief Engineer, North-Western Provinces, to be also Assistant Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department.

No. 241.

Lieutenant D. J. P. Campbell, of the 7th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, is appointed temporarily an Assistant Engineer of the 1st Class and posted to Mysore.

No. 242.

Resignation.—Overseer T. H. Williams, attached to the Lucknow Division, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department.

C. H. DICKENS, Captain,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

No. 5279.

APPOINTMENTS.—The 27th September 1860.—Baboo Jaduoran Barrooh, Sudder Ameen of Barpeta, is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector, under Regulation IX. of 1833, in Kamrup.

The following Moonsiffs are vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector, under Section CL. Act X. of 1859, in the Districts mentioned:—

Baboo Gangachurn Sircar, of Jehanabad, in Hooghly.

Moulavy Dubceeroodeen Ahmed, of Niassee or Tunkook, in Midnapore.

Moulavy Khyrat Hossain, of Nugwan, in Midnapore.

The 29th September 1860.—The following Gentlemen to be Assessors and Deputy Collectors under Act XXXII. of 1860, in the Districts mentioned, viz:—

In Baraset. ✓

Baboo Ohoy Churn Bose.

In the 21-Perghana. ✓

Baboo Shib Chander Deb.

„ Broomonath Sen.

„ Goudoss Byack.

„ Soojonauth Sircar.

The 2nd October 1860.—The following Superintendents of Salt Chowkeys are promoted, viz:—

Mr. F. Crank, of Barripore, to the 1st Class.

„ W. H. Terranceau, of the Western Division, to the 2nd Class.

Mr. J. S. Rochfort, of Noacolly, to the 3rd Class.

The 3rd October 1860.—Moulavy Wahceodun Nubbe, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Hooghly, is transferred to Nuddea, in which District he will exercise the full powers of a Magistrate.

Mr. F. H. Elphinstone, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Jessore, is transferred to Midnapore, in which District he will exercise the powers of a Covenanted Assistant to a Magistrate, under Regulations XIII. of 1797 and IX. of 1807.

The following Gentlemen to be Assessors and Deputy Collectors under Act XXXII. of 1860 in Jessore:—

Moulavy Ali Ahmed. ✓

Baboo Bhojojany Churn Mitter.

„ Uinesh Chunder Ghose.

Moulavy Mahomed Kameel.

The 4th October 1860.—Mr. G. B. Hampton to be Collector of Stamps in Calcutta.

Baboo Poorngo Chunder Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Rangpore, is transferred to Pubna, in which District he will exercise the full powers of a Magistrate.

Mr. J. W. Farrell to be a Member of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Saran.

Baboo Radha Gobind Doss to be a Member of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Tirhoot.

The 11th October 1860.—The following Moonsiffs are vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector under Section CL. Act X. of 1859, in the Districts opposite their names, viz:—

Baboo Gopeenauth Bose, of Santipore	In Nuddea.
Moulavy Syed Ahmed, of Bhotwarra	„ Rangpore.
Baboo Pitamber Mookerjee, of Kishengunge	„ „
Baboo Kalandoss Dutt, of Manickgunge	„ Dacca.
Moulavy Fuzzulath Hossain, of Kishengunge	„ Purneah.
Baboo Muddoonoodun Ghose, of Mendhigunge	„ Backergunge.
Baboo Bissessur Sein, of Madarceepore	„ „
Baboo Hurshee Sing, of Barrh	„ Patna.
Baboo Govind Chunder Sandyal, of Sewan	„ Saran.
Moulavy Feda Hossain, of Sasceran	„ „
Moulavy Golam Jelance, of Buxar	„ Shahabad.
Moulavy Abdool Euteef, of Aurangabad	„ „
Moulavy Nurool Hossain, of Behar	„ Behar.
Moulavy Mochceooddeen, of Durbangah	„ Tirhoot.
Baboo Russick Loll Bose, of Govindpore	„ 21-Pergha.
Baboo Omachurn Mitter, of Noubad	„ Jessore.
Baboo Juddoonauth Mookerjee, of Satkhira	„ Baraset.
Baboo Thakoordoss Mookerjee, of Bussceerhaut	„ „
Mr. J. Baptist, of Meherpore	„ „
Moulavy Abdool Jubber, of Panghatta	„ „
Baboo Ram Comul Roy Chowdry, of Dowlatgunge	„ „
Mr. L. W. Hutchinson, of Hanskally	„ Nuddea.
Baboo Kisto Chunder Roy, of Sookasgur	„ „
Moonshee Fazeer Ahmed, of Kagazpookria or Bongong	„ „
Baboo Bisto Chunder Banerjee, of Dhurmpore	„ Jamora.
Baboo Mohendernarain Chuckerbutty, of Nattera	„ Rajshah.

Moulavy Musheentoollah, of Bhowanigunge	In Rajshahye.
Baboo Koonjoll Bannarjee, of Jungypore	= Moorshedabad.
Baboo Hurryhur Mookerjee, of Kandee	
Baboo Satcowrie Deb, of Serajunge	" Rajshahye.
Moulavy Uddilooddeen, of Comercilly	" Jessore.
Moushee Fukeeraloll, of Ramnuggur	" "
Baboo Gournarain Mujmoodar, of Dundkhora	" Purneah.
Moulavy Enamul Haq, of Urruca	
Shah Maunt Hossein, of Purneah	" "
Baboo Tarinee Churn Mookerjee, of Jenidah	" Jessore.

The 5th October 1860.—The following Gentlemen appointed Assessors under Act XXXII. of 1860, to be also Deputy Collectors under that Act, viz. :—

Mr. W. Haysham	In the Suburbs of Calcutta.
Baboo Obhoy Churn Mallik	" "
Mr. E. B. Baker	In Howrah.
Baboo Kalidoss Paulit	" Hazareebangah.
Baboo Umbica Churn Mookerjee	" Maanbhoom.
Baboo Lalla Umritoll	" Lohardugga.
Baboo Geonibhoran Surmah Burroah	" Gawalparrah.
Baboo Mohesh Chander Surmah Burroah	" Kamroop.
Baboo Harrisunker Dutt	" "
Mr. J. R. Angus	" Bancoorah.
Baboo Sridhur Hazra	" "
Baboo Joynarain Doss	" Midnapore.
" Roopnarain Doss	
Moulavy Deerasutoollah	" "

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The 1st October 1860.—The following Officers during the ensuing Dusserah Vacation, under Clause II, Section VII of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules, viz. :—

Baboo Opendar Chander Nyaruton, Principal Sudder Ameen of Jessore.
 Baboo Ramlochan Ghose, Principal Sudder Ameen of Nuddea.

Baboo Anund Chunder Bannarjee, Sudder Ameen and Sudder Moonsiff of Jessore.

The 3rd October 1860.—Syed Ulla Hyder, Sudder Ameen and Sudder Moonsiff of Bancoorah.

Mr. H. Nelson, Judge of Sarun, for one month, under Section XII. of the now revised Absentee Rules.

Lall Lokernauth Sahie, Sub-Assistant Commissioner at Lohardugga, for ten days, under Clause 1, Section VII. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

Baboo Mothoranauth Bannarjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Rajshahye, for a fortnight, under Clause 1, Section VII. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

NOTIFICATION.—The 4th October 1860.—Messrs. J. D. Wilkins and G. F. Cockburn, of the Civil Service, reported their departure from India on the 30th ultimo, on the Steam-ship *Columbian*.

W. S. SETON-KARE,
 Off. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

No. 4151.

APPOINTMENTS.—The 3rd October 1860.—Assistant Supervisor J. Holt is transferred from the Suburban Roads to the Barrackpore Division.

The 4th October 1860.—Overseer T. O. Hunt is transferred from the Dinapore to the Nudden Rivers' Division.

No. 4148.

NOTIFICATION.—The 5th October 1860.—In accordance with the provisions of Section XXI. of Act XII. of 1858, it is hereby notified, for general information, that the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has sanctioned the under-mentioned Estimates for the repair and improvement to be made during the year 1860-61 to the Local Roads in the Suburbs of Calcutta and the Station of Howrah, as defined by that Act :—

21-*Pergannahs*.

1. Revised Estimate for the annual repair of the metalled Suburban Roads, amounting to Rupees	59,418
2. Estimate for the annual repair of the unmetalled Suburban Roads, amounting to Rupees	7,106
3. Estimate for repairing an old Bridge over the Drain at the junction of the Taleparah and Pechulpatty metalled Roads, in the Ballygunge Sub-Division, amounting to Rs.	87
4. Estimate for making additions to an old Bridge on the Chuckerbareah Mussulmanparah Road, in the Ballygunge Sub-Division, amounting to Rupees	11
5. Estimate for metalling three Roads in the Ballygunge and Intally Divisions, amounting to Rupees	1,858
6. Estimate for throwing a new arch over a Drain Bridge on the Sankarceparah Road, in the Ballygunge Sub-Division, amounting to Rs.	32
7. Estimate for making additions to an old Bridge at the junction of Paul's Lane with the Sham Bazar Road, in the Burranagore Sub-Division, amounting to Rupees	570
8. Estimate for metalling the Bairietollah Road, in the Burranagore Sub-Division, and widening the Moonsheegunge Road, in the Mooscheekhollah Sub-Division, amounting to Rupees	1,276
Total, Rupees	70,656

Howrah.

9. Revised Estimate for the annual repair of the metalled Roads in the Station of Howrah, amounting to Rupees	6,183
10. Estimate for the annual repair of the unmetalled Roads in the Station of Howrah, amounting to Rupees	1,970
Total Rs.	8,153

Grand Total " " 78,809

C. B. YOUNG, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
 Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
 in the Public Works Dept.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, N. W. Provinces.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2450A.

Camp Nynce Tal, the 17th September 1860.

Mr. F. M. Lind, Magistrate and Collector of Benares, reported his return to India on board the Steam-ship *Mulla*, which Vessel reached the Sandheads on the 25th ultimo.

No. 2195A.

The 22nd September 1860.

In modification of Notification No. 2214A., dated 27th ultimo, Major E. Clerk, Deputy Commissioner of Jhansie, is granted the usual preparatory leave, to enable him to proceed to the Presidency, with the view of applying for Furlough on Medical Certificate to Europe.

No. 1217.

The 24th September 1860.

Mr. W. B. Joyce, Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate of Muttra, is vested with the full powers of a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector.

No. 1236.

The 24th September 1860.

Erratum.—In Notification of this Department No. 2598A., dated the 11th instant, granting leave of absence to the Sudder Amoon of Jubbulpore, for "Section VII." read *Section VIII.*

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 26A.

Camp Nynce Tal, the 14th September 1860.

The following Officers are heroby appointed to be Special Assessors, under Section XXXI., Act XXXII. of 1860, viz. :—

Captain F. C. Tombs, Deputy Pay-master of the Benares Circle.

Major P. J. Edgell, Deputy Pay-master of the Cawnpore Circle.

Captain A. Elderton, Deputy Pay-master of the Meerut Circle.

No. 1250A.

The 18th September 1860.

Under Section XIX., Act XXXVI. of 1860, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, is pleased to appoint all Collectors of Land Revenue, and other Officers exercising the functions of a Collector of Land Revenue, in the Provinces and Districts under the authority of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, to be *ex-officio* "Collectors of Stamp Revenue," under the Act aforesaid, in their respective Districts.

It is further notified, that the general superintendence of the Stamp Revenue will, as heretofore, continue to be vested in the Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces.

No. 1264A.

The 20th September 1860.

Mohib Allee, late Deputy Collector of Budaon, is appointed to act as Deputy Collector of Etah.

No. 1268A.

Lieutenant A. D. Vanrenen, Revenue Surveyor in Bundelcund, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1151A.

Camp Nynce Tal, the 20th September 1860.

The following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, to the address of the Civil Auditor at Bombay, No. 7727, dated the 17th August 1860, is published for general information :—

SIR,—In reply to your letter No. 790, dated 24th ultimo, I am directed to state that the views expressed by you in respect to the grant of an instalment of privilege leave, after the first six months of an Officer's service under Government, appear to the Governor General in Council to be erroneous.

2. It is clear from the general bearing of the Financial Notification, dated 27th June 1857, No. 25. the margin, which treats of cumulative leave for two or three months, that no privilege leave, not even for a day, can be granted until an Officer, either in the Covenanted or the Uncovenanted Civil Service, has earned it by being at his post for eleven months.

3. When he has been at his post for eleven months, the Government may, if convenient, give him one month's leave, either at one time or by instalments, but there is nothing in the provisions of the rules quoted which seems to permit of any leave being granted, until eleven months' service has been completed.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces,

G. E. W. COUPER,
Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.

No. 332.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Railway Branch.

Allahabad, the 21st September 1860.

Notification.—Captain G. F. Pearson, 38rd Madras Native Infantry, is appointed to be Superintendent of Forests in the Jubbulpore Division.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces,

R. DE BOURBEL, *Captain,*
Offg. Under-Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.,
P. W. D., Railway Branch.

Opium Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Eleventh Sale of Opium, the provision of 1858-59, will be held at the Exchange Hall, on Monday, the 5th November 1860, at 11 A. M., and will comprise 1,750 Chests, viz. :—

Behar Opium	1,270
Benares ditto	510
<hr/>	
Total Chests ..	1,780

2. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 12th November 1859, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazette*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 10th and 20th November 1860, respectively, that is to say, no Sub-Treasurer's Receipts, Company's Paper, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers at the Sale, will be received after 4 P. M. of Saturday, the 10th November 1860, and no Treasury Receipts in full payment of Lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Tuesday, the 20th November 1860.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1858-59 will be brought to sale in the present year, on or about the dates specified below.

5. The Board however reserve to themselves the right of altering this date, should circumstances render it expedient to do so :—

	Behar about Chests	Benares about Chests	Total about Chests
On or about Wednesday, 5th Dec. 1860 -	1275	500	1781

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

ASHLEY EDEN,
Offg. Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM, }
The 1st October 1860.

Notification.

OFFICERS in charge of Treasuries are requested to observe that this Office Circular, No. 1036, dated 27th April 1860, refers to payments made on account of postal fixed Establishments and Contingencies, and not to *refunds of Deposits*, which are not subject to audit, and should be disbursed under the precautions prescribed in Circular No. 1024 dated 28th February 1860.

W. WATERFIELD,

Offg. Acctt. to the Govt. of Bengal.

FORT WILLIAM; }
Office of Acctt. Govt. of Bengal,
The 25th September 1860.

Notice.

WITH reference to the following Extract from the Orders of Government, No. 131, dated 27th April 1857, and the new Form of Bill prescribed by the Civil Auditor, the Sub-Treasurer notifies that *all* items of Subscriptions to the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, entered in the said Bills, will be deducted as therein directed, in accordance with these Orders.

J. I. HARVEY,
Sub-Treasurer.

GENERAL TREASURY, }
The 22nd September 1860.

Extract of a letter No. 131, dated 27th April 1857, from Government, to the Committee of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund.

PARA. 2.—In reply 1 am directed to state that the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council cannot impose on the Officers of Audit and Account the obligation to follow persons who may be employed as Assistants in Offices through the career of their employments. All that His Lordship can direct will be, that whenever in any Abstract a specific sum may be entered as deducted on account of Subscription, the sum so deducted shall be carried to a separate Head of Account. The onus of having the deductions inserted in the Abstracts must be on the parties interested.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) H. T. PRINSEP,
Secretary to Government.

Ecclesiastical.

THE REVEREND THOMAS YORK MITCHINSON, of St. John's College, Cambridge, B. A., Assistant Chaplain, has been appointed by the Lord Bishop a Surrogate in this Archdeaconry, for granting Episcopal Licences of Marriage.

W. H. ABBOTT, Jr.,
Offg. Registrar and Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 5th October 1860. }

Notice.

HINDOO HOLIDAYS IN OCTOBER 1860.

THE General Treasury will be closed from Friday the 19th to Tuesday the 30th October 1860, both days inclusive, on account of the Hindoo Holidays, Doorga and Luckhee Poojaha. All Acceptances which may fall due between Friday the 19th and Tuesday the 30th October 1860, both inclusive, will be payable at the General Treasury on any business day after Monday the 13th October 1860.

J. I. HARVEY,
Sub-Treasurer.

GENERAL TREASURY,
The 24th Sept. 1860. }

Public Works Department.

1. SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, at the Civil Architect's Office, Calcutta, up to Friday, the 12th of October next, for the supply of about 11,275 Cubic feet of Chunar Stone, in about 600 blocks, varying in dimensions from 1 to 7 feet in length, 1 to 6 feet in breadth, and 1 to 3 feet in depth.

2. The Stone to be sound hard stone, free from shakes or flaws of any description, and to be hammer squared in blocks of the required dimensions. The whole to be delivered at the Calcutta Mint before the 1st day of March 1861.

3. Tenders to specify the rate per Cubic foot delivered at the Mint Ghât, Calcutta.

4. Tenders to be under cover, and superscribed, "Tender for Chunar Stone."

Specification and List, giving the various dimensions of the Stone, will be furnished to the party or parties whose Tender may be accepted.

5. Each Tender to be accompanied by a deposit of 500 Rupees, to be returned in the event of its not being accepted, or forfeited if the tender is withdrawn.

6. The party or parties whose tender may be accepted will be required to deposit a further sum of 2,000 Rupees, and to enter into a Bond for the due fulfilment of the Contract.

L. F. BYRNE, C. E.,
In charge of Civil Architect's Office.

NOTICE.

THE undermentioned Packages are lying on the Custom House Wharf, which, if not claimed and cleared on or before the 15th November 1860, will, under Section XIII. of Act XVI. of 1837, be sold for realization of Duty, Wharfage, and other Charges that may be due thereon:—

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1860, April 19th ...	46 Crates, Merchandize C in diamond	... Evangeline.
Ditto 20th ...	4 Casks ditto	... Ditto
May 6th ...	20 Casks ditto, B	... Maria Somes.
Ditto 12th ...	1 Cask ditto, I C F	... Geologist.
Ditto " ...	2 Bales ditto, B and ■	... Ditto
Ditto " ...	2 Bales ditto, T C	... Ditto.
Ditto " ...	15 Cases ditto, W in diamond K	... City of Pekin.
Ditto 15th ...	90 Cases ditto, Mess, H L I, H B	... Reunion.
Ditto 26th ...	40 Cases ditto, C in diamond, M	... Patriot Queen.
Ditto 29th ...	1 Case ditto, F. Lushington	... Steamer Simla.
June 2nd ...	11 Cases ditto, Officer 65th Regt. B. N. I.	... Vallee de Luz.
Ditto 4th ...	1 Case ditto, no mark	... City of Pekin.
Ditto 6th ...	4 Quarter Casks ditto, 60 in diamond	... City of Glasgow.
Ditto " ...	11 Cases ditto, 60 in diamond	... Ditto.
Ditto 7th ...	4 Cases ditto, no mark	... Tudor.
Ditto 8th ...	1 Case ditto, Huber and Co.	... Vallee de Luz.
Unknown ...	1 Case ditto, T. J. Biddle, Esq, H. M. 8th Regt.	... Name unknown.
June 11th ...	11 Cases ditto, the Officer 65th Regt. B. N. I.	... Ditto.

CALCUTTA; CUSTOM HOUSE,
The 5th October 1860. }

F. J. COCKBURN,
Collector of Customs.

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Zemindarry Right of Government to the several Khas Mehals situated in the District of Shahabad, and mentioned in the Statement hereto annexed, will be put up to Sale, under Orders of Government, in the Shahabad Collectorate on Monday, the 8th October 1860, corresponding with the 9th Asein Sânee 1268 Fusly.

The purchaser of such Mehals will be subject to the Conditions laid down below :—

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st.—Estates to be sold, with the Sudder Jummas entered against each below, to the highest bidders above the upset price.

2nd.—The Sale to be subject to existing leases, and to the right conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Jummabundee made by the Revenue Authorities.

3rd.—When the amount of purchase money does not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount is to be paid down at once.

4th.—When the amount of purchase money exceeds Rupees 100, a deposit to be at once made of Rupees 25 per Cent. upon the amount bid, the same to be forfeited to Government if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the 15th day after the Sale, reckoning the day of Sale as one.

5th.—The Right of Government to all Minerals to be reserved.

Number.	Towjee Number.	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Area.	Sudder Jumma.
1	26	Burrabuttra, Pergunnah Arrah ...	82 0 0 0	105 0 0
9	316	Kotewah, Pergunnah Baragawa ..	1440 7 2 0	3063 2 4
10	456	Gondaur, Pergunnah Beheea ..	159 4 9 0	155 0 0
16	1016	Uktearpoor, Pergunnah Chynepoor ...	160 11 8 0	56 12 7
■	3375	Autee Inglis of Mohur Sing, including Lime land, Pergunnah Ditto ...	127 16 3 10	76 4 0
21	3376	Ditto of Shamloll, Pergunnah Ditto ...	25 13 1 0	9 0 0
22	3377	Ditto of Omrow Sing, Pergunnah Ditto ...	30 11 12 0	7 12 0
23	3378	Ditto of Deepchand, Pergunnah Ditto ..	30 16 0 0	7 13 9
24	3379	Ditto of Kishna Ram, Pergunnah Ditto' ...	30 5 4 0	7 10 3
25	3380	Ditto of Pahulwan Sing, Pergunnah Ditto ...	31 0 5 0	9 0 0
27	3381	Ditto of Baldee Sing, Pergunnah Ditto ...	29 9 12 0	7 7 0
28	3382	Ditto of Mheban Sing, Pergunnah Ditto ..	30 2 11 0	7 10 0
29	3383	Ditto of Seetul Sing, Pergunnah Ditto ...	30 12 11 0	8 12 0
37	3293	Panyl Inglis of Soomrunkoll Havildar, including Lime lands, Pergunnah Ditto ...	37 9 13 0	13 5 3
38	3294	Ditto of Soogreewun Tewary, Pergunnah Ditto ...	39 5 0 15	15 12 0
49	3499	Jungle Chhairs on the boundaries of Roopnandpoor and Sahodurpoor, Pergunnah Ditto ...	50 4 8 0	45 0 0
57	1831	Deoraur, Pergunnah Ditto ...	542 6 1 0	350 14 7
58	1872	Rampoor, Pergunnah Ditto ...	174 1 18 0	106 14 8
59	3280	Bumkurpoor Inglis of Rajroop Sing, Pergunnah Ditto ...	32 9 11 0	19 0 0
60	3282	Ditto of Purshun Sing, Pergunnah Ditto ...	25 16 12 0	12 0 0
61	3285	Ditto of Newaz Sing, Pergunnah Ditto ..	25 3 18 0	14 0 0
62	3286	Bumkutpoo Inglis of Lime lands, Pergunnah Ditto ...	9 11 0 0	5 0 0
66	1447	Salempoor, Pergunnah Ditto ...	315 12 10 5	286 10 3
72	3308	Kookoora Inglis in Panail of Lime lands, Pergunnah Ditto ...	10 6 5 0	8 0 0
75	3386	Arazeo Inglis Sonebursa of Shawa Sing, Pergunnah Ditto ...	25 4 16 0	6 5

Number.	Towjee Number.	Names of Mohals and Pergunnahs.	Area.	Sudder Jumma.
85	3280	Arazee Inglis Gaura in Sujwa, Pergunnah Chynepoor ...	89 17 10 0	45 0 0
90	3500	Nisf Mouzah Belharee in Talooka Toorwa, Pergunnah Ditto ...	185 12 19 0	181 0 0
92	1673	Manohurpoor, Pergunnah Ditto ...	50 4 4 0	20 2 0
91	1042	Harrukpoor Chundes, Pergunnah Ditto ...	1629 2 12 5	1160 10 0
93	3373 } 3374 & } 3390 }	Ditto twelve plots of Inglis, Pergunnah Ditto	365 10 16 15	254 8 3
100	1824	Inglis Jeyaree of Dursun Sing, Pergunnah Danner ...	44 7 0 0	28 0 0
101	3368	Ditto of Lime lands, Pergunnah Ditto ...	58 15 0 0	63 0 0
103	2793	Ditto Chandee of Nain Sing, Pergunnah Ditto ...	26 8 0 0	20 0 0
107	2506	Ditto of Khem Tewaree, Pergunnah Ditto ...	26 3 2 0	20 0 0
109	2511	Ditto of Juggut Sing, Pergunnah Ditto ...	3 0 0 0	3 0 0
110	3323	Ditto of Emaruth, Pergunnah Ditto ...	11 6 5 0	10 15 0
112	1988	Thaikahce lands, Pergunnah Denarah ...	11 10 0 0	14 11 0
117	2065	Saryedar, Pergunnah Rhetas ...	780 4 0 15	233 0 0
130	3230	Pursunpoor Basawunpoor, Pergunnah Saskeetam ...	194 2 0 0	96 7 0
132	2335	Jhankoonca, Pergunnah Ditto ...	21 2 1 10	12 0 0
140	3308	Inglis Jubra in Mouzah Pabarree, Pergunnah Ditto, consisting of six plots ...	16 0 14 0	14 1 0
143	1446	Russulpoor Chundwaleea, Pergunnah Ditto ...	360 14 9 0	105 6 0
147	2511	Khartha, Pergunnah Ditto, exclusive of Ramchurn Subadar's Jagheer ...	390 5 5 0	265 0 0

A. A. SWINTON,
Collector.

SHAHABUDDIN COLLECTORATE, }
The 7th September 1860. }

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Zemindarry Right of Government to the several Khas Mohals, situated in the District of Midnapore, and mentioned in the Statement hereto annexed, will be put up to Sale, under Orders of Government, contained in their Under-Secretary's Letter, addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, under date the 3rd November 1859, No. 2722, in the Midnapore Collectorate on Wednesday, the 10th October 1860, corresponding with the 26th Assin 1268 Umlee, at 11 A. M. The purchaser of such Mohals will be subject to the Conditions laid down below:—

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st.—Estates to be sold to the highest bidders *above* the upset price.

2nd.—When the amount of purchase money does not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once. When the amount of purchase money exceeds Rupees 100, a deposit at Rupees 25 per Cent. to be at once made upon the amount bid, the same to be forfeited to Government if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the 15th day after the Sale, reckoning the day of Sale as one, and the Mohal will be again put up to Sale.

3rd.—The Sale to be subject to existing Leases and to the right conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Jummabundee made by the Revenue Authorities.

4th.—The Annual Embankment charges of those Mohals, which are assessed with such charges, will be paid by the purchasers as heretofore paid by Government proportionately with other Zemindars. The Executive arrangements for the repairs and maintenance of the Embankments will remain in force.

5A.—The amount recorded in the subjoined description of the Mehals, under the heading of sudder jumma, represents the amount for which the new Proprietor will be liable on account of the Government Revenue of each Estate.

6A.—The Right of Government to all Minerals to be reserved.

Number.	Towjee Number.	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Area.	Sudder Jumma.	Upset Price.	REMARKS.
	191	KEDARKOOND ESTATE.				
1	"	Belar 8 annas Share, Pergunnah Kedarkoond	B. C. B.			
2	"	Ditto 8 annas Ditto Ditto	594 5 4	509 12 14	1350 1 84	
3	"	Khamra, Pergunnah Ditto	517 4 8	513 12 44	1355 8 104	
6	"	Dhanga, Pergunnah Ditto	901 1 12	601 19 34	1582 6 04	
7	"	Kismut Doan, Pergunnah Ditto	962 19 8	811 4 4	2250 14 3	
8	"	Belon, Pergunnah Ditto	91 4 4	70 7 44	141 14 44	
9	"	Chuck Kullean, alias Hurrehurpoor, Pergunnah Ditto	722 15 4	550 1 54	1125 8 0	
10	"	Poonnogram, Pergunnah Ditto	492 15 12	175 15 7	145 13 44	
11	"	Chuck Soolpan, Pergunnah Ditto	273 18 12	185 6 54	191 5 34	
12	"	Madhpoor, Pergunnah Ditto	223 3 8	201 12 104	518 3 34	
13	"	Bamoonbar, Pergunnah Ditto	466 12 8	298 13 04	796 1 34	
14	"	Kistopria, Pergunnah Ditto	480 9 12	356 6 104	916 15 64	
15	"	Ruhreepoor, Pergunnah Ditto	259 17 0	241 2 11	643 9 104	
16	"	Bajpoor, Pergunnah Ditto	64 12 1	53 4 74	139 1 1	
17	"	Islampoor, Pergunnah Ditto	119 0 0	106 5 114	281 1 24	
18	"	Neelpoor, Pergunnah Ditto	423 14 3	342 6 54	908 15 11	
19	"	Bramunssam, Pergunnah Ditto	263 15 12	253 11 104	595 6 104	
20	"	Ghosekheera, Pergunnah Ditto	3144 1 5	2737 8 5	7263 0 3	
21	"	Hantmaleda, Pergunnah Ditto	582 10 1	366 12 14	971 1 6	
22	"	Panohgurea, Pergunnah Ditto	216 3 8	151 4 11	402 4 114	
23	"	Kaleckadechee, Pergunnah Ditto	195 16 12	227 9 14	608 5 3	
24	"	Kalooa Akoo, Pergunnah Ditto	374 2 5	354 2 74	1033 10 9	
25	"	Rutunpoor, Pergunnah Ditto	373 17 0	402 6 3	1072 3 84	
26	"	Chuck Pulane, Pergunnah Ditto	109 13 0	117 13 44	312 5 74	
27	"	Beersingpoor, Pergunnah Ditto	339 1 14	290 11 94	776 1 44	
28	"	Chuck Rampoor, Pergunnah Ditto	570 1 0	361 2 5	957 2 11	
29	"	Nuraneegurea, Pergunnah Ditto	390 0 0	320 15 104	864 8 11	
30	"	Doan, Pergunnah Ditto	112 19 1	99 2 114	269 3 84	
31	"	Damoodarpoor, Pergunnah Ditto	1406 5 6	1135 8 24	2987 11 34	
32	"	Beersapoor, Pergunnah Ditto	493 13 11	455 2 94	1285 1 7	
33	"	Bar Pulaspoor, Pergunnah Ditto	737 13 4	974 13 54	2596 11 8	
34	"	Chuck Anud, Pergunnah Ditto	129 11 0	84 11 104	228 4 94	
35	"	Baroohea, Pergunnah Ditto	291 6 0	260 0 114	603 0 8	
36	"	Sreedhurpoor, Pergunnah Ditto	617 13 10	652 10 7	1703 19 4	
37	"	Antla, Pergunnah Ditto	184 0 8	201 1 34	538 15 64	
38	"	Kaloun Bindaban, Pergunnah Ditto	1261 0 5	1011 6 24	2612 4 74	
39	"	Gogran, Pergunnah Ditto	357 3 4	313 4 54	892 1 64	
40	"	Oogran, Pergunnah Ditto	1118 5 6	724 11 84	1920 13 74	
41	"	Ambadeeghee, Pergunnah Ditto	488 11 12	379 1 11	1020 4 04	
42	"	Bhagepoor, Pergunnah Ditto	87 1 0	69 15 84	172 7 2	
43	"	Earpour, Pergunnah Ditto	187 19 6	190 7 14	510 12 04	
44	"	Koolgaren, Pergunnah Ditto	830 11 10	859 15 9	2299 1 104	
45	"	Chuck Basodeb, Pergunnah Ditto	109 19 8	100 5 54	263 15 04	
46	"	Ujmutpoor, Pergunnah Ditto	366 17 0	157 5 64	421 15 44	
47	"	Pashung, Pergunnah Ditto	366 17 0	157 5 64	421 15 44	
48	"	Gholooe, Pergunnah Ditto	995 2 12	911 2 84	2353 11 2	
49	"	Kristopoor, Pergunnah Ditto	239 11 4	229 2 94	599 10 9	
50	"	Mohespoor, Pergunnah Ditto	264 7 0	191 4 94	514 2 8	
	"	Joonea, Pergunnah Ditto	128 9 12	77 10 1	207 1 7	
	"		106 11 0	132 11 54	356 2 54	

The farming lease of these Mehals will expire in 1864-65=1271 U.
The rent paid on such lease is the amount shown in Column 5.

F. R. COCKERELL,

Offg. Collector.

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Zemindary Right of Government to the several Khas Meha situated in the District of Balasore, and mentioned in the Statement hereto annexed, will be put up to Sale, under Orders of the Board dated 18th September 1860, in the Balasore Collectorate, on Thursday, the 8th November 1860, corresponding with the 25th Kartick 1268 Umlee, at 12 A. M. The purchaser of such Mehals will be subject to the Conditions laid down below :—

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st.—Estates to be sold, with the Sudder Jummas entered against each below, to the highest bidders above the upset price.

2nd.—The Sale to be subject to existing leases, and to the right conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have received Pottahs from the Settlement Officers.

3rd.—When the amount of purchase money does not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount is to be paid down at once.

4th.—When the amount of purchase money exceeds Rupees 100, a deposit to be at once made of Rupees 25 per Cent. upon the amount bid, the same to be forfeited to Government if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the 15th day after the Sale, reckoning the day of Sale as one.

5th.—The Right of Government to all Minerals to be reserved :—

Number.	Towjee Number.	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Area.	Sudder Jumma.		
			B. G. B.	Rs.	As.	P.
4	1026	Putna Misturkoochur, Pergunnah Dasmullung ..	15 13 4	1	1	7
5	1027	Monza Mudhoosoodunpore, Pergunnah Noenk-bund ...	19 12 4	5	12	10

The farming lease of these Mehals will expire in 1866-67 = 1274 Umlee.

A. ELLIOTT RUSSELL,
Collector.

BALASORE,
The 29th September 1860. }

Notice

Is hereby given, that the Cachar Mela, or Annual Fair, will be held at Silchar, in Cachar on the 30th and 31st December 1860, and the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of January 1861.

Prizes will be given for the best specimens of Cattle, Raw Products, and Manufactures brought for Sale, a competent Committee being selected to determine the above.

Shops will be erected as heretofore for the convenience of Traders who may feel disposed to attend.

Races, Games, &c., open to all, will be held as usual, and a display of Fire-works take place.

N. B.—The last Mela was attended by a great concourse of people, and the results were so gratifying, as to encourage its continuance annually. Many Buffaloes, Cows, Pones, and Goods of all

sorts and kinds were brought for sale, and readily disposed of.

J. F. SHREER,
Offg. Superintendent.

ZILLAH CACHAR ;
Superintendent's Office,
The 16th July 1860. }

Cochin Light.

INFORMATION is hereby given, that the Light at Cochin, instead of being raised to a height of 114 feet as usual, on and after the 15th September will continue to be displayed at the lower elevation of sixty-seven feet, until further notice. It may not therefore be visible beyond eight or nine miles.

2. The Flag Staff being under repair, a smaller temporary Mast for signalling will be put up, which will not be seen at any great distance.

JOHN J. FRANKLIN,
Supt. of Marine.

MADRAS ;
Marine Suptt.'s Office,
The 3rd September 1860. }

Nuddea Rivers.

BI-WEEKLY Water Report, showing the least Depth of Water in the Bhaugiruttee River, from 29th September to 2nd October 1860.

NAMES OF PLACES, &c.	Least Depth of Water.	Remarks.
Above its Entrance in Ganges ...	Ft. In 10 0	
On the Entrance Bar .	5 0	
From thence to Jungypore, 13½ Miles ...	8 6	
From Jungypore to Berhampore, 46 Miles ..	15 "	
From Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 Miles ...	17 0	Least depth in } ft. in. Jellinghose } 7 3 Least depth in } Watabangah ... } 15 0
And from Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 Miles ...	18 6	

Height of water on Gauge at Berhampore on the 1st October 1860, plus 17 feet 9 inches.

T. N. ARMSTRONG, C. E.,
Supdt., Nuddea Rivers.

The 5th October 1860.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of William Richard Robertson, of Lall Bazar, in Calcutta, an Assistant in the Board of Revenue, an Insolvent. } On Monday, the 24th day of September last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 21st day of November, next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined by the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Henry Mendes, late of No. 210, Bow Bazar in Calcutta, formerly carrying on business as a Hotel-keeper at Bow Bazar and Cossitollah in Calcutta, and also formerly Proprietor of the Equestrian Circus at the Maidan, near the Ootterlongy Monument, an Insolvent. }

On Friday, the 28th day of September last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 1st day of December next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined by the said Court.

Shiroore, Attorney.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 2nd October 1860.

In the matter of Callachund Chunder, of Jorasanko, in Calcutta, lately carrying on business as a Merchant, in co-partnership with Sreenauth Sein, of Cotton Street, in Calcutta, under the name or style of Sreenauth Sein and Callachund Chunder, and as Banian to Messrs. Colvin, Ainslie, and Cowie, of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, in co-partnership with Goonochurn Sein, an Insolvent.

Swinhoe and Law, Attorneys.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 3rd October 1860.

On Friday, the 28th day of September last, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 6th day of October instant, and that the order made in this matter for the *ad interim* protection of the said Insolvent from arrest be enlarged to the said 6th day of October instant, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined by the said Court.

In the several matters of Kulleemuddaen Khan-samah, Edward Henry Townrow Bull, Dhone Bibee, Isserchunder Bose, and Nilcomul Mitter, Callachund Chunder, Alexander McGilvray, John William Duff, Sumboochunder Chuckerbatty, William Thomas Hinder, Charles William Saliz, and Edward Daniel Latapie, Earnest Melchior, Francis Frederick Wills, John Newson, Edward Davey Fabian, George May, John Hutcheson Ferguson and another, Insolvents. }

On Thursday, the 1st day of October instant, it was ordered that Tuesday, the 9th day of October instant, be appointed as the next Insolvent Court day instead of Saturday, the 6th day of October instant, and that the several orders made in the above matters respectively appointing Saturday, the 6th day of October instant, for the hearing of such several matters be amended by striking out the words "Saturday, the 6th," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Tuesday, the 9th," wherever the same occur in such orders respectively.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 5th October 1860.

Bengal Printing Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH CALL of Rupees (25) twenty-five per share, in this Company, is to be paid into the Agra and United Service Bank, "Limited," on or before Thursday, the 1st November 1860.

By Order of the Directors,

A. G. ROUSSAC,

Secretary.

9, HASTINGS' STREET, }
The 1st Oct. 1860. }

[illegible]

Published by order of the Directors,
GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

D. Woods,
Off. Accounting

STOLEN from the Office of the Executive Engineer, 8th Division Grand Trunk Road, the under-mentioned Government Promissory Notes, pay- ment of which, and of Interest thereupon, has been stopped at the Loan Office:—

No. 17801, of 1st February 1843, for Company's Rupees 500, of the 4 per Cent. Loan of 1842-43, belonging to Sub-Overseer Kurreem-ooddeen, made payable to the Chief Engineer, Punjab. Interest due from the Bareilly Treasury.

Nos. 1728, 18510, dated 30th June 1854, for Company's Rupees 500, of the 4 per Cent. Loan of 1851-55, belonging to Sub-Overseer Purshaddee Lall. Interest payable from the Perozepore Treasury.

C. E. CHAPMAN,
Offg. Acct., Punjab.

PUNJAB ACCT.'s OFFICE,
The 22nd September 1860.

Front Halves of Bank of Bengal Notes, No. 09611, for Rupees 25; No. 32150, for Rupees 25, and No. 02588, for Rupees 10, the payment of which has been stopped at the Bank.

COPIES OF THE

TOGETHER WITH

TAKEN BEFORE THE COMMISSION,

AND THE

APPENDICES, Nos. I., II. AND III.,

Can be had on application to the PRINTER of the *Calcutta Gazette*, Bengal Office, at 8 Rupees per copy.

Lost, Stolen, or Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 5615 of 73030, the five per Cent. Loan of 1856-57, dated the 28th February 1857, for Company's Rupees (1,000,) standing in the name of Sodashib Biswak, the Proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note, and of Interest thereupon, has been stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of a duplicate Note in my favor.

DEEGAMBORY DOSSET,
Widow of Soderah Bawus,
Challa.

Lost or Stolen.

HALE of a Bank of Bengal Note, No. 21601F,
for Rupees 100. Payment stopped at the Bank.

Missing.

RIGHT HAND Half of a Bank of Bengal Note, No. 3684A, and Left Hand Half of a Bank of Bengal Note, No. 30376A, of 10 Rupees each, despatched by Dak from Chinsurah.

Reward of Rupees 200.

LOST, on the 24th September last, a Government, 5 per Cent Promissory Note, No. 4281 of 1854-55, for Company's Rupees 5,000, near Pooteah, Zillah Rajshahye.

Apply to Baboo Bholanauth Chowdry, of Bho-
banipore.

**NOTICES issued by the
POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.**

No. 4404.

Official Memorandum.

The 18th September 1880.—Under Orders of the Government of India, this Office Memorandum No. 3579, dated 31st ultimo, and the Notice appended to it, are hereby withdrawn.

No. 2061.

The 19th September 1880.—As very many letters on ordinary Post Office matters are addressed by the Public to the Post Master General instead of the Post Master, Calcutta, and as inconvenience is the result, it is solicited the practice may be discontinued, and the Post Master be addressed on all matters of his Office, except when any party may wish to prefer a complaint to higher authority.

No. 1449.

The 21th September 1860.—The Overland Mail, per Steamer *Colombo*, will be closed on Monday, the 5th proximo, at 6 p. m.

Letters for Madras, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Mauritius, and Australia, can be sent by this opportunity.

	Weight.	Via Marseilles.	Via Southampton.
Postage.	Under ½ ounce	Rs. 0 6 0	Rs. 0 4 0
	“ ½ ”	“ 0 8 0	“ 0 4 0
	“ 1 ”	“ 0 14 0	“ 0 8 0
	“ 1 ½ ”	“ 1 0 0	“ 1 0 0
	“ 2 ”	“ 2 0 0	“ 1 0 0

No. 1517.

The 2nd October 1860.—There will be no After-Parcel on this occasion, owing to the Mail Steamer *Colombo* proceeding to Sea, on the evening of the 9th instant, without anchoring at Kedgeree.

No. 1555.

The 3rd October 1860.—Notice is hereby given, that the Mails for Port Blair and Singapore, for transmission per Ship *Scowlers*, will be closed at this Office on Wednesday, the 10th instant, at 6 p. m.

No. 1598.

The 5th October 1860.—Mail Packets for the Overland Mail, which leaves Bombay on the 27th instant, will be closed at this Office at 5 p. m. on Thursday the 15th idem, *via* Marseilles only.

Letters and Papers, for transmission *via* Bombay, will be received up to 6 p. m. on every day prior to the 15th, and Inland Postage to Bombay must be prepaid in Stamps on Letters sent by this opportunity to places in Egypt and to Countries in Foreign Europe *via* Trieste:—

Rates of Postage.			
Under ½	Ounce	Rs.	0 6 0
“ ½	“	“	0 8 0
“ 1	“	“	0 14 0
“ 1 ½	“	“	1 0 0

No. 1599.

The 5th October 1860.—The Public are informed that an Express Packet, to the extent of 200 Ounces, will be sent to Bombay on Friday, the 19th instant, and Letters will be received up to 6 p. m. of the same day.

Each Firm or Individual will be allowed to send Letters up to one Ounce in weight, and the Express Postage must be paid in cash at the window, at one Rupee for every quarter of an Ounce, in addition to the Steamer Postage paid by Stamps.

No. 1600.

The 5th October 1860.—Notice is hereby given, that the Mails for Penang, Singapore, and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamer *Perry Cross*, will be closed at this Office on Wednesday, the 17th instant, at 6 p. m.

PACKETS for the reception of Letters by the following Ships are open at this Office:—

NAMES OF VESSELS.	Agents.	Intended Departure.	For what Port.	Touching at	REMARKS.
STEAMER <i>Colombo</i> ..	P. & O. S. N. Co.	9th October 1860	Suez	Madras, Ceylon & Aden	
“ <i>Perry Cross</i> ..	Jardine, Skinner, & Co.	18th “	Hong-Kong	Penang & Singapore.	

The 5th October 1860.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1860.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE will henceforward be published, weekly or twice a week, according to circumstances, containing such Official Papers and Information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately, on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by post.

No Official Orders or Notifications the publication of which in the GAZETTE is required by law, or which it has been customary to publish in the GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications, the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to, as heretofore.

On the Cultivation of Indigo in the Madras Presidency.

From J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, to W. S. SEVEN-KARR, Esq., President of the Indigo Commission, Calcutta.—(dated, Revenue Department, Fort St. George, 20th September 1860.)

SIR,—I AM directed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th June last, and to forward

* Dated 12th September 1860. In reply copy of one from the Board* of Revenue, and of its enclosures, furnishing information on certain points connected with the cultivation of Indigo in this Presidency.

From J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.—(dated Madras, 12th September 1860.)

SIR,—WITH reference to the Order of Government dated 11th July last, No. 1151, Revenue Department, I

From Cuddalore, dated 25th July 1860.
From South Arcot, dated 1st and 2nd August 1860.
From Nellore, dated 22nd August 1860.
From Salem, dated 29th August 1860.
From North Arcot, dated 4th Sept. 1860.

am directed by the Board of Revenue to submit reports (as per margin) from the Collectors of the five Districts in which Indigo is most extensively cultivated, furnishing the information required by the President of the Indigo Commission at Calcutta.

2. In this Presidency Indigo is almost entirely grown by the Ryots who have no dislike to its culture. The manufacture of the Dye is also very largely conducted by Natives on their own account.

3. Contracts for the supply of the Plant are readily and voluntarily entered into, its cultivation

being profitable and the contract securing to the producer a certain market as well as the convenience of an advance. Where the demand for the Plant is sure, the Ryots cultivate it extensively without contracts or advances. Many manufacture their own produce, and all are at full liberty to consult their own interests in making or abstaining from engagements for its sale when ready for delivery and in settling the terms of such arrangements. The "Ryots" of this Presidency are themselves the "Zemindars," the Ryotwara tenure giving them absolute right to their lands in perpetuity, subject only to the condition of paying the fixed Government assessment; they are consequently free to raise what crops they please, and are fully aware of their rights as well as able and ready to assert them. Indigo contracts are not found to be productive of more litigation, disputes, or disturbances, than contracts of any other description.

4. It is impossible to state what proportion of the cultivation and manufacture is carried on without European superintendence, or what advances are made to the producer by Europeans.

5. The Board are not aware of any Printed Reports on the growth, &c., of Indigo in this Presidency, and their records supply no information of any importance on the points under the

	Rs.
1850-51	21,97,714
1851-52	17,18,341
1852-53	20,48,491
1853-54	23,20,427
1854-55	14,07,785
1855-56	28,99,027
1856-57	29,48,838
1857-58	30,88,182
1858-59	19,81,773
1859-60	25,31,726

consideration of the Bengal Commission. Nothing has occurred to raise discussion; the rights of the people are known and upheld; their engagements with European manufacturers are voluntary and differences are adjusted, like other ordinary disputes,

without recourse to measures unauthorised by laws. Transactions in Indigo are in fact not distinguished by any peculiar characteristics whatever, nor is there any antagonism of feeling between the European Merchant and the Native Producer.

6. The exports of Indigo during the last ten years are given in the margin.

From A. WEDDERBURN, Esq., Officiating Collector of Cuddapah,—(dated Cuddapah, 25th July 1860.)

I HAVE the honor to reply to the Government Order No. 1151, of 11th July 1860, on the Proceedings Board of Revenue, in reference to the three points on which information is required by the Indigo Commission.

1. Indigo is not chiefly grown in this District by Europeans on lands held by them in direct connection with their Factories, or cultivated either with their own or hired stock. It is grown by Ryots on contract, to deliver so much Indigo Plant at the Factory at a fixed rate per bundle.

2. The Agents of the Madras Firms wisely avoid occupying the same Talooks: so that there is no system of forcing the cultivation upon the Ryots, who are much too independent to submit to such a process. It is quite free; no complaints have been made; on the contrary, the system of advances to the pauper tenantry of this District, has done a great deal to improve their condition, as well as facilitated the collection of the Revenue.

3. The cultivation of Indigo is not fixed: it extends or contracts with the demand for the article. It has, however, been steadily increasing of late years, many of the richer Ryots cultivate it and manufacture it on their own account. Native Capitalists also engage in the trade.

4. I estimate the cultivation and manufacture of Indigo by Natives, without European superintendence, in the ratio of 10 to 1 of that produced under European management.

5. It would be difficult to state precisely the amount of advances made by Europeans to producers, without trespassing on the private concerns of commercial firms. However I may state that eight lakhs of Rupees were drawn by bill last year on the Cuddapah Treasury by Madras Houses. The amount of money obtainable from this Treasury is now more circumscribed than formerly, as large Drafts are now made on account of expenditure on the Railway Works in this District.

6. I consider that eight lakhs scarcely represent one-half of the sum paid for Indigo, the output of which on 30,000 acres, cultivated last year, at an average profit of Rupees 50 per acre, will show a value of eighteen lakhs of Rupees.

From H. WOOD, Esq., Collector of South Arcot,—(dated Cuddalore, 2nd August 1860.)

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Board's Proceedings, under date 12th ultimo, giving cover to the Proceedings of Government of the 11th idem, requesting information as to the culture of Indigo in this District.

2. This Plant has been cultivated here by the Natives ever since the commencement of the century, at first it was used in a rude state as a dye for local purposes. When it became prized in the European market, however, a large number of Factories were built in the District and carried on under European superintendence for some years.

The Natives themselves, about the year 1830, discovering that the process was a simple one, built Factories for themselves and soon were enabled to beat the Europeans out of the market, there being now not a single Factory in the District of those formerly established under European superintendence and the only Factory, not under Native superintendence, being that of Messrs. Parry and Co. at Trivannalore.

4. The Europeans never did cultivate the Indigo themselves, but bought it from the Natives through their Native Broker, who occasionally gave advances to them, but no regular contracts were entered into, and this seems to be the course now adopted by Messrs. Parry and Co.

5. It frequently happens, however, that the grower of the Indigo is both the manufacturer and the shipper, if he is a man of substance, though a large part of the business of the Native Merchants of the place is in this article.

From J. W. B. DYER, Esq., Collector of Nellore,—(dated Nellore, Collector's Office, the 22nd August 1860.)

WITH reference to your Proceedings dated the 12th July last, communicating the order of the Madras Government of the 11th idem, and requesting information on the first three heads of paragraph 8 of those Proceedings, bearing on the subject of the cultivation and manufacture of Indigo, I have the honor to reply to them *seriatim*.

2. In answer to the first point, whether the cultivation of Indigo is directly carried on by Europeans on lands held by them in direct connection with their Factories, or by Natives who contract with the Europeans and deliver the Indigo Plant at so much per weight or bundle, I beg to state that the Plant is grown throughout the District *entirely* by Natives, by the Ryots, who contract to deliver the Plant at so many bundles per Rupee.

3. With regard to the second point, whether the contracts are willingly entered into, or whether the cultivation of the Plant interferes with the other occupations of the Ryots and produces disturbances I may, I think, state with perfect and entire confidence, that, as a general rule, the contracts are entered into willingly and readily and the cultivation is not productive of disturbances of any sort. The Ryots of a portion of the District (the Nellore, Kaligiri, Pannuru, and Nayalupeta Divisions,) not only enter into the cultivation freely but give a decided preference to dealings with Europeans. The Ryots of the other parts of the District on the other hand give a preference, apparently, to their own countrymen for which two causes might be assigned. *1st*.—The Native Merchants give advances when the Ryots stand in need of them and take the Plant when ready. They thus bring many within their operations, who would not otherwise be so engaged; and *secondly*, when the Ryots fail in their contracts, they resort to legal process only as the last expedient, whilst Europeans, on the other hand, grant advances and recover more after the regular course of trade. But in reality, much is undoubtedly to be ascribed in this respect to the relative circumstances of the different portions of the District. Where there are wealthy Natives, there the trade is more likely to be in their hands. Where this class is wanting, a wider field is opened to Europeans.

4. With regard to the third question, I am unable to give any precise information. The cultivation and manufacture of Indigo are carried on to a very great extent in this District without any European superintendence whatsoever. But what proportion such Indigo bears to the Indigo raised and manufactured under the direct superintendence of Europeans, there are no accounts to show, any more than to what extent advances have been made on the latter

From H. A. RUTTER, Esq., Collector of Salem,—(dated Salem Collector's Office, Usûr, the 29th August 1860.)

WITH reference to the Board's Proceedings, dated the 12th July last, No. 3196, communicating the Order of Government dated 11th July 1860, No. 1151, on a letter addressed by Mr. W. S. Seton-Karr, President of the Indigo Commission at Fort William, to the address of the Chief Secretary to Government, Madras; and requesting me to report on the various points referred to in Mr. Seton-Karr's letter, I have the honor to submit a reply to the several questions *seriatim*.

Answer 1.—The Indigo grown in this District is not raised chiefly on lands held by Europeans. The only European in the Salem District who grows Indigo on his own land is Mr. Frischer, the Mirththadar of Salem. He cultivates the Plant on a small extent of land belonging to himself, with his own ploughs and bullocks. Mr. Frischer deals largely in Indigo. His usual plan is to make advances to the Ryots, who contract with him to supply the Plant at a certain price per maund, according to the quality of the crop. No Native Mirththadar, Zemindar, or Poligar, grows this Plant on his own private lands, or employs the Ryots to grow it. There are seven Factories in this District in which Indigo is manufactured. Four of these Factories belong to Mr. Frischer, and the remaining three to two wealthy Ryots, who follow the same system as that followed by Mr. Frischer in regard to the cultivation of the Plant; that is, they cultivate Indigo to some extent on their own land. They also contract with the Ryots to grow it for them.

Answer 2.—I have no reason to believe that the Ryots who contract to supply the Plant do so at all unwillingly. The contract system has not, speaking generally, been productive of disputes, litigations, and complaints.

Answer 3.—In the three Factories belonging to Natives, the owners make no use of European superintendence. They sell the manufactured Indigo at Madras, or elsewhere, on their own account.

Answer 4. The Salem District is not one of those Districts where the cultivation of Indigo is carried on to any large extent. I am not aware that any report has been made to the Board, or the Government during the last ten years, in any way bearing on the subject of the Commissioner's present enquiry. I submitted to the Board, under date the 8th March 1858, No. 19, a report on the extent to which Indigo is cultivated in this District, but that report had no reference to the particular points on which information is now required.

Answer 5.—I have no means of stating with any degree of accuracy what quantity of Indigo has been exported from this District during the last ten years.

From J. D. ROBINSON, Esq., Acting Collector of North Arcot,—(dated North Arcot, Collector's Circuit Kacheri, Palamaner, the 4th September 1860.)

I HAVE the honor, with reference to the Proceedings of the Board of the 12th July last, No. 3196, to report on the several points upon which the Indigo Commission have called for information. In regard to the first point, I gather from the reports of my Native Subordinates and other sources, that European Agency is not directly employed in the cultivation and manufacture of Indigo in this District. Messrs. Parry and Co., of Madras, and Messrs. Hart and Simpson are the only Europeans who have Factories in this District, and from some correspondence which has passed on the subject, I learn from the former Firm, that their concerns are managed entirely by Native Agency, and that the Indigo manufactured at their Factories is cultivated by the Ryots on their own lands, on receipt of advances made to them under agreement to deliver the leaf at a certain rate per cullum at the Factory. The rates probably vary somewhat according to locality, but the Tehsildar of the Polur Talook in which

Messrs. Parry and Co. have a Factory gives it at ten kalamas per pagoda of three and half Rupees, and Dr. Shook in his Treatise on Indigo mentions that the Plant is very generally sold at seven bundles per Rupee, each bundle being about seven feet in girth. The Plant is also freely brought to the Factories for sale for ready cash by cultivators who have received no advance.

On the second point I am, from the reports before me, able to state confidently that contracts are entered into readily and gave no occasion to misunderstanding. They are not more productive of dispute and litigation than contracts in general, in which the same class of people are concerned. The cultivation has long been familiar to the people; it is profitable, popular, and adapted to the light soils used for it.

On the third point, the statistics before me show, as already stated, that the culture of the Plant is exclusively in the hands of our Native cultivators, and that in the subsequent transactions connected with the sale of the raw material, there is little if any contract with European Agency. Messrs. Parry and Co. are silent as to the amount of advances they make annually, nor can they, or others, be expected to supply this information for very obvious reasons. From my Jummahundi Report however, just transmitted to the Board, you will learn that 21,017 acres of land were cultivated with the Indigo Plant during Fushli 1260. The produce of this may be roughly estimated at about 23,000 maunds, which, at an average selling price of 30 Rupees per maund, would give 6,90,000 Rupees as the market value of this staple manufactured within these limits.

In conclusion, I would merely observe, that not only has the cultivation of Indigo in this District been attended with beneficial results to the Ryot and manufacturer, but it is indirectly a very profitable source of Revenue to Government, inasmuch as it brings under a highly remunerative crop, light soils which could not be utilized to equally good purpose, if sown down with the usual dry grains.

On the Cultivation of the Tea Plant in the Madras Presidency.

From H. CLEMMONS, Esq., M. D., Conservator of Forests, to J. D. ROBINSON, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort St. George,—(dated Madras, the 11th August 1860.)

SIR,—WITH reference to the Order of Government, dated 9th November 1859, No. 1531, Revenue Department, and Proceedings of Government, dated 25th July 1860, No. 30, Revenue Department, I beg to state that I have found it impossible, owing to my other engagements, to visit the Tea Plantations at Caldoorly and Udagiri mentioned by General Cullen, in his letter to the Chief Secretary, dated 27th October 1859.

2. I regret this, as the vegetation of that part of the Travancore Territory is most luxuriant, and the lofty ranges stretching towards the Pulnics have been less explored than any other part of the Malabar Ghâts.

3. I have collected from my Journal a few notes made during my tours upon the Tea Plants seen in different Districts of the Presidency.

Localities where Tea Plants are growing.

1. SHEVAROY HILLS.—There are several well grown Trees at Yercaud, introduced by G. Fisher, Esq. These have not been picked or pruned, and, indeed, have

been left to nature, but are growing vigorously nevertheless.

II. COCHIN.—A case of Plants was brought from China by Colonel (Lieutenant-General) Dyer in 1843; these (now Trees) appear to me *over-ripariant*, producing a rapid growth of leaves and not bearing Seed with regularity.

III. NUNDIEDROOD.—A number of Plants have lately been sent to this Hill Sanatorium; they were beginning to droop in the Lal Bagh Garden, Bangalore, but there is hope of their thriving in their new location. "The Mean Temperature of Bangalore is 75°, and the average rain-fall 35 inches." The climate being too dry and too hot, the Plants necessarily become dwarfed.

IV. BARABODDEN HILLS.—Four Plants from General Dyer's stock were received from Mercara in 1847; these grew well without care. A packet of fresh China Seeds was sent last year; Colonel Porter, Superintendent of Nuggur, raised twenty-three Plants above Ghât near the Sircar Bungalow, and a number of Seedlings have been planted out about a thousand feet lower by Mr. Denton, Coffee Planter.

V. NILGIRI HILLS.—a. *Cochin*.—A full report of Captain Mann's Plantation is recorded in Proceedings of Government, No. 1272, dated 21st September 1859.

Besides this, there are a few Plants at the under-mentioned places:—

b. *Octocamund*.—Introduced or raised by Mr. McIvor, Government Gardens, from Sakarunpore Seed and by General F. C. Cotton at Woodcote.

c. *Kandy*.—Introduced or raised by Sir S. Lushington and Lord Elphinstone.

d. *Kalhatti*.—Introduced or raised by Mr. Rae.

VI. PULSI HILLS.—Major Hamilton reported that a considerable number of Tea Plants at Kudakarnal, were an inch or two above ground and appeared fresh and healthy.

VII. CURTALLAM.—I have received flowering specimens from the old Spice garden, which correspond with the standard figures of *Thea Chinensis*.

The Shrubs are twenty years old, twelve to fifteen feet high, and where the Seed came from is not known.

VIII. TRAVANCORE.—Tea Trees grow luxuriantly in the following localities:

Localities	Altitude.	Rain-fall.	Messrs.
Coldeoty	6,700 feet.	150 to 200 ins.	Binnys and Co.'s Plantations, (formerly Mr. Hux-
Vellymallay near Udagiri	1,800 "	80 "	
Athaboo near Tinnivelly	3,200 "	40 "	

ham's,) forty miles East of Quilon on the Road to Curtallam, and from whence some Plants were procured ten or twelve years ago, which were planted at Vellymallay near Udagiri, 1,800 feet, and at Athaboo near Tinnivelly Frontier, 3,200 feet. At both places they are growing luxuriantly.

These facts are taken from General Cullen's letter to the Madras Government, and I may state that some Seeds received from him were planted and thrived on the Nilgiris at an elevation of 5,500 feet.

4. In Tea, as in all cultivated Plants, there are variations, the discrimination of which is of the utmost importance commercially, and also in an economical point of view, but I have not materials for attempting a precise definition of these difficulties. This, however, is known that the Seed having been obtained from different parts of China, the introduced Plant varies in stature exceedingly, from a bushy shrub of three and half feet to a ramous tree, twenty-five feet high.

5. There is a vast difference also between the narrow leaved forms and broad leaved specimens in some of the localities mentioned.

6. At present the leaves are taken indifferently from several sorts, which should not be done when preparing Tea for commercial purposes; and the means of manufacture are of the rudest description.

7. The Tea shrub of commerce, though long confined to Eastern Asia is now cultivated far beyond the limits of China and Japan, in Java, (under the Equator,) in Assam, the North-West Provinces of Hindustan, on the banks of the Rio Janeiro, and recently in North America. From the published Reports of Mr. Fortune and Dr. Jameson,* it appears to prefer a climate probably of 67° to 73° mean temperature. Such is nearly the mean temperature of the Hill slopes near Kânûr, Kotagiri, and of many of the Valleys in the Eastern and Northern slopes of the Palni and Nilgiri Hills, and also of the Balehadden Range in Mysore, and of Kudra Muka in South Canara.

* Selections from the Records of the Government of India, No. XXIII., 1857.

8. It ought also to be observed, as illustrative of the hardiness of the Tea shrub, that the cultivation extends over a great breadth of Latitude (from the banks of the Rio Janeiro 22½° South Latitude, to the Province of Shan-ting in China 36½° North Latitude,) and that as we recede from the Equator, the lower Latitude compensates for the difference of altitude. The Chinese cultivate on the lower slopes of the Hills, whilst in the North-West Provinces, the culture is carried on between 2,000 and 6,000 feet.

9. This valuable Plant has been found wild in Upper Assam and Cachar, whilst its congeners abound on the Nilgiri and other Mountain Ranges of this Presidency. Its cultivation, therefore, might be attempted with good prospect of success in any of the localities mentioned in paragraph 7. In the case of Captain Mann's Plantation near Kunur, we have the opinion of four competent Judges† that the experiment had entirely succeeded as regards the growth of the Plant.

It now only remains to prove the merchantable character of the leaf, and this I hope will soon be tested.

† Mr. H. Ricketts, B. C. S. Major R. Strachey, Bengal Engineers. Captain Incey, Bengal Engineers.

10. So far as I can judge, the aid of a few practised manipulators is all that is required to conduct the manufacturing processes. This I recommended in my* letter to Government, and I would beg again to solicit their attention to the proposal. Enclosed is a letter on this subject received by me from Dr. Jameson, at the time the question was broached, also extracts from Sir Emerson Tennant's erudite Work on Ceylon, corroborative of the views expressed on this important point.

11. Much useful information will be obtained from Fortune's Works, especially his "Visit to the Tea Districts of China," and "A short guide to Planters cultivating Teas in the Hinnalays and Kohistan of the Punjab," by Dr. Jameson.† Intending Tea Planters ought also to study carefully Mr. Ball's excellent Work on the "Cultivation and manufacture of Tea," and the "Theory of Horticulture" by Professor Lindley, a knowledge of the principles of culture being indispensable to success.

* Dated 27th August 1859, No. 762, recorded in Proceedings of Government, No. 1272, dated 21st September 1869.

† Selections from the Records of the Government of India, No. XXIII., 1867.

From W. JAMESON, Esq., Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, North-West Provinces, to H. CROOKERN, Esq., M. D., Conservator of Forests, Madras.—(dated Kowlangiri, Deyra Dhoon, 6th September 1859.)

SIR,—I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 741, dated 6th ultimo, regarding Tea Makers. I am glad to hear that Tea cultivation is making steady progress in the Madras Presidency. I have no Chinese Tea Makers available to send to the Nilgiri, but I can provide you with four excellent Native Tea Manipulators, who have been for years working in the Factories and are nearly as expert at their work as the Chinese. To several private Factories I have supplied Natives brought up as Tea Makers in the Government Factories, and by them excellent Teas have been prepared. Thus all the Teas prepared at Harbawallah, in the Deyra Dhoon, estimated at lbs. 10,000 this season, have been prepared by Natives furnished by me, and these Teas are much prized by the public, and fetch high prices.

Four Native Makers are willing to proceed to the Nilgiris, and serve for three years on the following conditions:—

(1.) Their wages to be Rupees 12 *per mensem* each, for the first year, and Rupees 16 each *per mensem* for the second and third years.

(2.) All their expenses to be paid to and from the Nilgiris.

(3.) Their wages to be paid them from the date of leaving the Plantation at Kowlangiri in the Deyra Dhoon.

(4.) Their agreement to continue in force for three years from the date of their arrival at the Plantation in the Nilgiris.

(5.) On discharge, their expenses to be paid and a free passage given to them to Kowlangiri in the Deyra Dhoon. Their wages to cease from the date of their discharge from the Plantation on the Nilgiris.

With these men I am confident that you will be able to do all that you require towards ascertaining the quality of the leaf yielded by the Tea Plants growing on the Nilgiris. With the men I will send a series of baskets, &c., required in manipulating Teas, and Dr. Thomson, of the Calcutta Botanical Gardens, can procure for you from Messrs. Thomson and Co., Hard-ware Merchants, such Pans as you require. If I can assist you in any other way, it will give me much pleasure.

Extracts from Tennant's Ceylon.

"The Tea Plant has been raised with entire success on the Estate of Messrs. Wornes, at Rethchild, in Pashawa; but the want of any skilful Manipulators to collect and prepare the dry leaves, renders it hopeless to attempt any experiment on a large scale until assistance can be procured from China, to conduct the preparation." Volume I, page 90.

"The Plants thrive surprisingly, and when I saw them they were covered with bloom. But the experiment was defeated by the impossibility of finding skilled labor to dry and manipulate the leaves. Should it ever be thought expedient to cultivate Tea in addition to Coffee in Ceylon, the adaptation of the soil and climate has thus been established, and it only remains to introduce Artizans from China to conduct the subsequent processes." Volume II, page 252.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1860.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

THE 29TH SEPTEMBER 1860.

THE following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council of India on the 22nd September 1860, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon after the 3rd of January next.—

A Bill to provide for a Government Paper Currency.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the issue by the Government of India of Promissory Notes payable to bearer on demand, and to regulate the mode of issuing and securing payment of the same: It is enacted as follows:—

I. Section XXXI of Act VI of 1839 (*relating to the Bank of Bengal*), Section XXXI of Act III of 1840 (*relating to the Bank of Bombay*), and Section XXXIII of Act IX of 1843 (*relating to the Bank of Madras*), shall be repealed from and after the day of

II. After the passing of this Act, no body corporate, person or persons whatsoever, in the British Territories in India, (except the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, up to the day of and except as hereinafter provided,) shall draw, accept, make, or issue any Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note or engagement for the payment of money payable to bearer on demand, or borrow, owe, or take up any sum or sums of money on the Bills or Notes payable to bearer on demand of any such body corporate, or of any such person or persons. Provided that Cheques or Drafts payable to bearer on demand or otherwise may be drawn on Bankers, Shroffs, or Agents by the customers or constituents of such Bankers, Shroffs, or Agents, in respect of deposits of money in the hands of such Bankers, Shroffs, or Agents, and held by them at the credit and disposal of the persons drawing such Cheques or Drafts.

Exception in favor of Cheques.

III. There shall be established by the Governor General in Council a new department of the Public Service, to be called the Department of Issue, and from and after the day of there may be issued from the said Department, as hereinafter provided, Promissory Notes of the Government of India payable to bearer on demand, for the sums of 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, and 1,000 Rupees, or for such other amounts as the Governor General of India in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, shall direct.

IV. The Governor General in Council, on or before the day of Head Commissioner and Commissioners to be appointed, shall appoint some person, to be called the Head Commissioner of the Department of Issue, and two other persons, who shall be called respectively the Commissioners of the Department of Issue at Madras and Bombay, and such Officers may be suspended for incapacity, negligence, or misconduct by the Governor General in Council, but shall be removable only by the Secretary of State for India. The Offices so created shall be maintained and continued, and such salaries shall be assigned to them respectively as to the Governor General in Council shall seem proper.

V. The Governor General in Council shall, before the day of Circles of Issue to be defined, by order to be published in the Gazettes of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, divide the British Territories in India into Districts, to be called "Circles of Issue," three of which Circles shall include the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and in each Circle shall appoint some city or town to be the place of Issue of Notes, as hereinafter provided.

VI. For each Circle of Issue other than those which include the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, there shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council a person to be called the Deputy Commissioner of Issue.

VII. For the purposes of this Act, the Commissioners at Madras and Bombay shall be subordinate to the Head Commissioner; the Deputy Commissioners in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal shall be subordinate to the Head Commissioner; and the Deputy Commissioners in the Presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay shall be subordinate to the Commissioners of Madras and Bombay respectively.

VIII. The Head Commissioner of Issue for the time being shall make and prepare, on paper to be specially manufactured for the purpose, Promissory Notes of the Government of India payable to bearer on demand for the sums hereinbefore provided, and shall supply to the Commissioners at Madras and Bombay, and to the several Deputy Commissioners, such Notes as they shall require for the purposes of this Act, and all such Notes shall bear upon them the name of the city or town from which they are severally issued, and shall be payable only at the office of such city or town of issue and at the Presidency Town of the Presidency within which such city or town is situated.

IX. The Head Commissioner, the Commissioners, and the Deputy Commissioners shall, in their respective "Circles of Issue," on the demand of any person, issue from the Office of Issue of their respective Circles, such Promissory Notes, on the terms following:—

First, in exchange for the amount thereof in silver coin of full weight of the Government of India; or, secondly, in exchange for the amount thereof in standard silver bullion or foreign silver coin computed according to such standard at the rate of per ounce; provided always that the said Head Commissioner, Commissioners, and Deputy Commissioners shall, in all cases, be entitled to require such silver bullion and foreign coin to be melted and assayed at the expense of the person tendering the same, and provided also that in all places where there is no Mint of the Government of India, it shall be optional for any such Head Commissioner, Commissioner, or Deputy Commissioner, to issue Notes in exchange for silver or foreign coin under this Section; or, thirdly, in exchange for other Notes of the Government of India payable to bearer on demand of other amounts issued within the same Circle.

X. The Governor General in Council shall determine from time to time the amount to be retained and secured in silver bullion and coin as a reserve to pay the said Promissory Notes, provided always that such reserve shall in no case be less than one-third of the amount expressed in the Notes in circulation.

XI. It shall be the duty of the Head Commissioner in respect of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and of the Commissioners at Madras and Bombay in respect of the Presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay respectively, to retain and secure at all times such amount in silver bullion and coin as

shall be determined by the Governor General in Council as aforesaid, such reserve to be conveniently distributed among the several Offices of Issue of their respective Presidencies. They shall also provide for the immediate coinage of the Silver bullion and foreign Silver coinage received in exchange for such Notes, and they shall invest in Government Securities the residue of the amount of the said Notes in circulation over and above the sum represented by the said coin and bullion which from time to time they are required to retain as a reserve; and the said coin, bullion, and securities shall be appropriated and set apart to provide for the satisfaction and discharge of the said Notes; and the said Notes shall be deemed to have been issued on the security of the coin, bullion, and securities so appropriated and set apart.

XII. The Government Securities purchased under this Act in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal shall stand in the name of the Head Commissioner and the Master of the Mint at Calcutta, the Government Securities purchased under this Act in the Presidency of Fort Saint George shall stand in the name of the Commissioner at Madras and the Master of the Mint at Madras; and the Government Securities purchased under this Act in the Presidency of Bombay shall stand in the name of the Commissioner at Bombay and the Master of the Mint at Bombay.

XIII. The Head Commissioner from time to time shall frame Rules to be approved by the Governor General in Council, for keeping the accounts of the said Department of Issue, and for the auditing of such accounts, and for otherwise regulating the business of the Department; provided always that such Rules shall be in no wise inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

XIV. An abstract of the accounts of the Department, showing the whole amount of Notes in circulation, the amount of coin and bullion reserved, and the amount of the Government Securities held by the said Department, shall be made up monthly in Calcutta, and published as soon as may be in the Gazettes of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

XV. It shall be lawful for the Head Commissioner in respect of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and of the Commissioners at Madras and Bombay in respect of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay respectively, and they are hereby required at any time, if it shall be necessary for the purpose of retaining and keeping up such reserve of coin and bullion as hereinbefore provided, to sell and dispose of Government Securities standing in their names respectively, and in the names of the Masters of the Mint as aforesaid; and for the purpose of effecting such sales, the said Masters of the Mint respectively shall, on a request in writing from the said Head Commissioner or Commissioners, in their respective Presidencies, at all times sign and endorse such Government Securities as shall stand in their names respectively.

XVI. The interest accruing due on the Government Securities purchased and held under this Act shall be entered in a separate account, to be annually rendered by the Head Commissioner to the Governor General in Council; and the amount of such interest shall, from time to time, as it becomes due, be paid by the Accountants General in the several Presidencies of India, into the revenues of the Government of India, under the head of "Profits of Note Circulation."

XVII. Within any of the "Circles of Issue," as hereinbefore provided, a tender of a Note or Notes issued under this Act from the Office of Issue of such "Circle of Issue," shall be a legal tender to the amount expressed in such Note or Notes, and shall be taken to be valid as a tender to such amount in payment of any revenue or other claim due to the Government of India, and in payment of any sum due by the Government of India, or by any body corporate, or by any person or persons in the British Territories in India, on all occasions whatsoever on which any tender of money can be legally made. Provided that no such Note or Notes shall be deemed to be a legal tender of payment by the Government of India at any Office of Issue.

XVIII. The name of the Head Commissioner, or of either of the Commissioners, of any Deputy Commissioner, or of any other person authorized by the said Head Commissioner, or by either of the said Commissioners, to sign Notes issued under this Act, shall or may be impressed or affixed by machinery provided for that purpose by the Government of India, and such printed names shall be taken to be good and valid signatures to all intents and purposes, as if such Notes had been subscribed in the proper handwriting of any one of the persons aforesaid whose signatures the said printing purports to represent.

XIX. All Notes issued under this Act shall be deemed and taken to be Promissory Notes of the Government of India, and may and shall be described as Promissory Notes of the Government of India in all indictments, and in criminal and civil proceedings any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

XX. If any body corporate or person, after the passing of this Act, shall, contrary to the provisions of this Act, draw, accept, make, or issue any Bill of Exchange, Promissory Note, or Engagement for the payment of money payable to bearer on demand, or borrow, owe, or take up any sum or sums of money on the Bills or Notes or Engagements for the payment of money payable to bearer on demand of any such body corporate or person, such body corporate or person shall be liable to a penalty of the amount of every such Bill of Exchange, Promissory Note for Engagement or the payment of money, to be recovered on the prosecution of the Head Commissioner, Commissioner, or Deputy Commissioner, as the case may be, of the "Circle of Issue" in which such Bill of Exchange, Promis-

sory Note, or Engagement for the payment of money is issued, before any Police Magistrate or Magistrate within such "Circle of Issue," and in case of conviction and default of payment of such penalty, the Police Magistrate or Magistrate who shall try the case shall issue his warrant to levy the amount thereof, together with the reasonable costs of the prosecution, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the body corporate or person so convicted.

XXI. If any person shall, without the authority of the Government of India to be proved by the party accused, make or use, or shall, without lawful excuse to be proved by the party accused, knowingly have in his custody or possession any frame, mould, or instrument for the making of paper, with the words "Government of India" visible in the substance of the paper, or for the making of paper with curved or waving bar lines, or with the laying wire lines thereof in a waving or a curved shape, or with any number, sum, or amount, expressed in a word or words in roman letters visible in the substance of the paper, or if any person shall, without such authority, to be proved as aforesaid, manufacture, use, sell, expose to sale, utter, or dispose of, or shall, without lawful excuse to be proved as aforesaid, knowingly have in his custody or possession any paper whatsoever with the words "Government of India" visible in the substance of the paper, or any paper with curved or waving bar lines, or with the laying wire lines thereof in a waving or curved shape, or with any number, sum, or amount expressed in a word or words in roman letters appearing visible in the substance of the paper; or if any person, without such authority to be proved as aforesaid, shall, by any art or contrivance, cause the words "Government of India" to appear visible in the substance of any paper, or cause the numerical sum or amount of any Promissory Note, Bill of Exchange, Post Bill, blank Promissory Note, blank Bill of Exchange, or blank Post Bill, in a word or words in roman letters, to appear visible in the substance of the paper when on the same shall be written or printed, every such offender shall be guilty of felony, and, being convicted thereof, shall be transported, for a term not exceeding fourteen years, or shall be imprisoned with or without hard labor for any period not exceeding seven years, or if the offender be an European, British subject, or an American, he shall be liable to a sentence of penal servitude for a period not exceeding five years.

XXII. Nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from issuing any Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note having the amount thereof expressed in Rupees or in a numerical figure or figures denoting the amount thereof in Rupees appearing visible in the substance of the paper, upon which the same shall be written or printed; nor shall prevent any person from making, using, or selling any paper having waving or curved lines, or any other devices in the nature of water-marks visible in the substance of the paper not being bar lines or laying wire lines, provided the same are not so contrived as to form the ground-work or texture of the paper, or to resemble the waving or curved laying wire lines, or bar lines, or the water-marks of the paper used by the Government of India.

XXIII. If any person shall engrave or in any wise make upon any plate whatever, or upon any wood, stone, or other material, any Promissory Note or Bill of Exchange, or blank Promissory Note, or blank Bill of Exchange, or part of a Promissory Note or Bill of Exchange, purporting to be a Promissory Note, Bill of Exchange, or Post Bill of the Government of India, or blank Promissory Note, blank Bill of Exchange, or blank Post Bill of the Government of India, or part of a Promissory Note, Bill of Exchange, or Post Bill of the Government of India, without the authority of the Government of India, to be proved by the party accused; or if any person shall use such plate, wood, stone, or other material, or any other instrument or device for the making or printing any Promissory Note, Bill of Exchange, or Post Bill, or blank Promissory Note, blank Bill of Exchange, or blank Post Bill, or part of a Promissory Note, Bill of Exchange, or Post Bill, without such authority to be proved as aforesaid; or if any person shall, without lawful excuse, the proof whereof shall lie on the party accused, knowingly have in his custody or possession any such plate, wood, stone, or other material, or any such instrument or device, or if any person shall, without such authority, to be proved as aforesaid, knowingly offer, utter, dispose of, or put off any paper upon which any Promissory Note, blank Bill of Exchange, or blank Post Bill of the Government of India, or part of a Promissory Note, Bill of Exchange, or Post Bill of the Government of India shall be made or printed, or if any person shall, without lawful excuse, to be proved as aforesaid, knowingly have in his custody or possession any such paper, every such offender shall be guilty of felony, and, being convicted thereof, shall be transported for a term not exceeding fourteen years, or shall be imprisoned with or without hard labor for any period not exceeding seven years, or if the offender be a European British subject, or an American, he shall be liable to a sentence of penal servitude for a period not exceeding five years.

XXIV. If any person shall engrave, or in any wise make upon any plate whatever, or upon any wood, stone, or other material, any word, number, figure, character, or ornament, the impression taken from which shall resemble or apparently be intended to resemble any part of a Promissory Note, Bill of Exchange, or Post Bill of the Government of India, without the authority of the Government of India, to be proved by the party accused; or if any person shall use any such plate, wood, stone, or other material, or any other instrument or device for the making upon any paper or other material the impression of any word, number, figure, character, or ornament which shall resemble, or apparently be intended to resemble, any part of a Promissory Note, Bill of Exchange, or Post Bill of the Government of India, without such authority, to be proved as aforesaid; or if any person shall, without lawful excuse, the proof whereof shall lie on the party accused, knowingly have in his custody or possession any such plate, wood, stone, or other material or any such instrument or device; or if any person shall, without such authority, to be proved as aforesaid, knowingly offer, utter, dispose of, or put off any paper or other material upon

which there shall be an impression of any such matter as aforesaid; or if any person shall, without lawful excuse, to be proved as aforesaid, knowingly have in his custody or possession any paper or other material upon which there shall be an impression of any such matter as aforesaid, every such offender shall be guilty of felony, and, being convicted thereof, shall be liable to be transported for any period not exceeding seven years, or to be punished with or without hard labor for any period not exceeding five years, or if the offender be a European British subject, or an American, he shall be liable to a sentence of penal servitude for any period not exceeding three years.

M. WYLIE,
Clerk of the Council.

THE 29TH SEPTEMBER 1860.

THE following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council of India on the 22nd September 1860, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon after the 3rd of December next:—

A Bill to amend Act X of 1859.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act X of 1859 (to amend the law relating to the recovery of Rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal); It is enacted as follows:—

I. The following proviso shall be read as part of Section XXX Act X of 1859:—“If in any suit to which this Section is applicable, the cause of action shall have accrued before the first day of August 1859, such suit shall be instituted within two years from that day, or within the time allowed for the institution of the same by any law in force before the passing of the said Act, whichever may first expire.”

II. Any suit or appeal instituted under Act X of 1859, which may have been dismissed or rejected on the ground that the suit had not been commenced within the period prescribed in Section XXX of the said Act, may be revived if the order of dismissal or rejection shall be contrary to the provisions of the foregoing Section, and a petition for the revival of the same shall be presented within four months of the passing of this Act to the Collector or Court, by which such suit or appeal may have been dismissed or rejected. The petition may be written on the Stamp required for petitions presented to such Collector or Court.

M. WYLIE,
Clerk of the Council.

THE 29TH SEPTEMBER 1860.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council of India on the 29th September 1860, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon after the 3rd of January next :—

A Bill for licensing and regulating Stage Carriages.

WHEREAS it is expedient to license and to regulate Stage Carriages in British India; It is enacted as follows :—

I. Every carriage used for the purpose of conveying passengers for hire to or from any place in British India not plying within and being confined wholly to the Presidency Towns and the Suburbs thereof, and which when passing along any road shall travel at the rate of four miles or more in the hour, shall without regard to the form or construction thereof be deemed to be a Stage Carriage within the meaning of this Act. Provided that the term "Stage Carriage" shall not be deemed to include any carriage used or employed as aforesaid wholly upon any Railway.

II. Every Stage Carriage shall be licensed by the Magistrate of the District or place in which the Head Office in India of the Proprietor thereof in British India is situate. If such Head Office be in any Presidency Town, then such license shall be granted by the Chief Commissioner of Police of such Town.

III. Every license shall be numbered and contain the following particulars, namely—

- The number of such license.
- The name, residence, and the place of the Head Office in British India of the Proprietor of the Stage Carriage.
- The number of passengers permitted to be conveyed thereby, distinguishing inside and outside passengers.
- The weight of luggage permitted to be carried.
- The number of horses or other animals to be used in drawing the Stage Carriage.
- The name of the extreme places to and from which the Stage Carriage is licensed to travel.

IV. For every such license there shall be paid by the Proprietor of the Stage Carriage the sum of five Rupees, and such license shall be in force for one year from the date thereof. When a licensed Stage Carriage is transferred within the year, the name of the new proprietor may be substituted for the name of the former proprietor, and every person who appears by the license to be the proprietor, shall be deemed to be such proprietor for all the purposes of this Act.

V. On licensing every Stage Carriage, the Magistrate or Chief Commissioner of Police, as the case may be, shall provide for the same a plate containing the number of the license and all the other particulars of the license, and such plate shall thereupon be affixed by the Proprietor to a conspicuous part of such Stage Carriage.

VI. Whoever keeps or uses any Stage Carriage without the same being licensed as provided by this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

VII. Whoever permits his licensed Stage Carriage to be drawn by a less number of animals than are provided by the license, or permits a larger number of inside or outside passengers, or a greater weight of luggage to be carried by his Stage Carriage than shall be provided by the license, shall for every such offence be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees. In every case where such Stage Carriage shall be proved to have been drawn by a less number of animals or to have carried a larger number of passengers or a greater weight of luggage than provided by the license, the Proprietor of such carriage shall be held to have permitted such offence unless he shall prove the contrary.

VIII. Whoever affixes or permits to be affixed to any Stage Carriage of which he is Proprietor any plate resembling or intended to resemble any plate provided for licensed carriages, shall for every such offence be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

IX. If any person shall cruelly beat, ill-treat, over-drive, abuse, torture, or cause or procure to be cruelly beaten, ill-treated, over-driven, abused, or tortured any animal employed in drawing or yoked or harnessed to any Stage Carriage, every such person shall for every such offence be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

X. Any Magistrate or Chief Commissioner of Police to whom application is made for a license for a Stage Carriage, or who has granted any such license, may cancel the same if it shall appear to him that such Stage Carriage or any horse or other animal or any harness used with such carriage is unserviceable or unsafe or otherwise unfit for public accommodation or use.

XI. In any Station in which a Magistrate or other Officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate shall reside and be, any Police Officer may seize any Stage Carriage with the animal or animals yoked or harnessed thereto if no license-plate be affixed to such Stage Carriage as by this Act required. Such carriage and animal or animals shall be taken without delay by such Police Officer before such Magistrate or other Officer as aforesaid, who shall hear and determine the complaint of such Police Officer in a summary way; and if thereupon any fine is imposed by such Magistrate or other Officer as aforesaid, such Stage Carriage and animal or animals shall be detained for fourteen days as security for the payment thereof, and if the fine be not sooner paid, they shall be sold and the proceeds applied (so far as they extend) to the payment of the said fine, and all costs and charges incurred on account of the detention and sale, and the surplus (if any), if not claimed within a further period of two weeks from such sale, shall be forfeited to the State. If the proceeds do not fully pay the fine and costs

and charges aforesaid, the balance may be recovered as hereinafter provided.

XII. If any driver of any Stage Carriage, or any other person having the care thereof, shall through intoxication, neglect, or by wanton or furious driving or by any other misconduct, endanger the safety of any passengers or other person, or shall injure or endanger the property of the proprietor of such Stage Carriage or of any other person, every such person so offending shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

XIII. Whenever it shall happen that the driver of any Stage Carriage or the owner of any horse shall have committed any offence against this Act for the commission whereof any penalty is by this Act imposed and such driver or owner shall not be known or being known cannot be found, or if the penalty cannot be recovered from such driver or owner, the proprietor of such carriage shall be liable to every such penalty as if he had been the driver of such carriage or owner of such horse at the time when such offence was committed.

Provido. Provided always that if any such proprietor shall make out, to the satisfaction of the Magistrate before whom any complaint or information shall be heard, by sufficient evidence, not resting on his own testimony, that the offence was committed by such driver or owner without the privity or knowledge of such proprietor, and that no profit, advantage, or benefit, either directly or indirectly, has accrued or can accrue to such proprietor therefrom, and that he has used his endeavour to find out such driver or owner, and has done all that was in his power to recover the amount of the penalty from him, the Magistrate may discharge the proprietor from such penalty, and shall levy the same upon such driver or owner when found.

XIV. Whenever any charge is made before any Magistrate of any offence under this Act, he shall issue a summons thereupon directed to the proprietor of the Stage Carriage or his nearest Agent, and shall transmit such summons by letter post which shall be deemed to be good service thereof. The summons shall allow a reasonable time, in reference to the distance to which the summons is sent for the appearance of such proprietor or his authorized Agent.

XV. The informer shall in all cases, upon the Magistrate certifying that he has conducted himself properly in regard to his information, be entitled to receive one moiety of the amount of the penalty awarded, and when more informers than one are concerned, they shall be entitled to such moiety in such shares as the Magistrate shall award.

XVI. All penalties incurred under this Act shall be adjudged by a Magistrate, and all orders so made shall be final. All penalties imposed by such Magistrate may in case of non-payment or non-recovery thereof be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender by warrant under the hand of such Magistrate or other Officer.

XVII. In case any such penalties shall not be forthwith paid, such Magistrate or other Officer may order the offender to be apprehended and detained in safe custody until the return can be conveniently made to such warrant of distress, unless the offender shall give security to the satisfaction of such Magistrate for his appearance at such place and time as shall be appointed for the return of the warrant of distress.

XVIII. If upon the return of such warrant it shall appear that no sufficient distress can be had whereon to levy such penalty and the same shall not be forthwith paid, or in case it shall appear to the satisfaction of such Magistrate by the confession of the offender or otherwise, that he has not sufficient goods and chattels whereupon such penalty could be levied if warrant of distress were issued, any such Officer may, by warrant under his hand, commit the offender, provided he is not a European British subject, to prison, there to be imprisoned, according to the discretion of such Officer, for any term not exceeding two calendar months when the amount of penalty shall not exceed fifty Rupees, and for any term not exceeding four calendar months when the amount shall not exceed one hundred Rupees, and for any term not exceeding six calendar months in any other case, the commitment to be determinable in each of the cases aforesaid on payment of the amount.

XIX. If the offender shall be a European British subject, the Magistrate shall record the facts and transmit such record to the District Court of the District wherein the offender is convicted, and the amount of penalty and the costs (if any) shall be levied in the manner provided for the execution of decrees of the Civil Court.

XX. On complaint made before any Magistrate or other Officer as aforesaid of any offence committed under this Act, it shall not be necessary to prove that the offence was committed within the local limits of such Magistrate or other Officer.

XXI. The term "Magistrate" in this Act shall include all Magistrates and all persons exercising the full powers of a Magistrate.

M. WYLLIE,
Clerk of the Council.

THE 29TH SEPTEMBER 1860.

THE following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council of India on the 29th September 1860, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon after the 3rd of January next:—

A Bill to provide for the collection of Duty of Customs on Pepper exported by Sea from the British Port of Cochin.

WHEREAS serious affrays have occurred in attempts to smuggle Pepper, the produce of the States of Travancore and Cochin, in consequence of the monopoly which the Governments of those States

maintain in that article ; and whereas the Rajahs of those States are willing to abandon the said monopoly and to substitute a system of export Duty ; and whereas it is necessary, in order to an effectual establishment of such system, that the same rate of Duty as is collected on the export of Pepper from Travancore and Cochin should be collected on behalf of the said States at the British Port of Cochin ; It is enacted as follows :—

I. On and after the 1st day of January 1861, in lieu of the Duty prescribed in Act X of 1860, there shall be levied a Duty of fifteen Rupees a candy on all Pepper exported by sea from the Port of Cochin ; provided that the said Duty shall not be levied on the re-exportation of any Pepper which may have been imported by sea at the said Port from any British possession.

II. At the close of each calendar year, or as soon after as may be convenient, the Collector of Customs shall pay to the Governments of Travancore and Cochin the whole amount of Duty collected under the provisions of the last preceding Section, after deducting all expenses of collection, in such proportions and in such manner as may be ordered by the Governor in Council of Fort Saint George.

M. WYLLIE,
Clerk of the Council.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 1943.

Fort William, the 9th October 1860.

Notification.—The Reverend Messrs. G. T. Palmer and A. Robinson, appointed Assistant Chaplains on the Bengal Establishment, reported their arrival, the former on the 28th ultimo, per Steam-ship *Nemesis*, and the latter on the 2nd instant, per Ship *Nile*.

2. Mr. Palmer's services are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, and those of Mr. Robinson at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab and its Dependencies.

W. GREY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 4709.

Fort William, the 8th October 1860.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Sir Richard de Latour St. George, *Baronet*, and William Jackson Stewart, of the Artillery, to be Assistants in the Revenue Survey Department.

A. R. YOUNG,
Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 9th October 1860.

No. 1000 of 1860.—Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to confer the Honorary Rank of Major on Local Captain A. P. Orr, late Deputy Commissioner in Oude, in consideration of his services during the past disturbances.

No. 1001 of 1860.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the under-mentioned Officers to be Brigadiers on the Establishment, with reference to Government General Order No. 913 of the 10th ultimo :—

Colonel P. M. N. Guy, C. B., of H. M.'s 5th Foot.
" J. L. Dennis, of H. M.'s 52nd Lt. Infy.
" G. Burney, of the 65th N. I.
" R. T. Sandeman, of the 33rd N. I.

No. 1002 of 1860.—The services of Assistant Surgeon D. W. Trimmell, of the Madras Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

No. 1003 of 1860.—At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council directs the suspension of Captain Robert Charles Stevenson, of the 3rd European Regiment, from the performance of all Military duties until the pleasure of Her Majesty's Government shall be known.

No. 1004 of 1860.—The services of Captain E. St. George, of the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 1005 of 1860.—The services of Assistant Surgeon G. Grant are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

No. 1006 of 1860.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave of absence on Sick Certificate :—

Ensign Reginald Beavan, of { For eighteen
the General List, Infantry... months, under the
new Regulations.

No. 1007 of 1860.—Lieutenant A. Vivian, of the 20th Native Infantry, is confirmed in his appointment of Second in Command of the 3rd Regiment of Cavalry, Punjab Irregular Force, having passed the prescribed examination.

No. 1008 of 1860.—The under-mentioned Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers, of the Corps of Sappers and Miners, having much distinguished themselves in the Field, having been specially recommended by their Commanding Officer, and being considered by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to be eminently deserving of reward, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, concurring in that opinion, is pleased to confer upon them the rank of Ensign unattached

subject to the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Sub-Conductor Edward Owens, late attached to the Barrack Department.
Serjeant Major W. T. Stuart.

No. 1009 of 1860.—The services of Surgeon J. P. Walker, M. D., Officiating Medical Store-keeper, Allahabad, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Major-General,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 243.

Port William, the 9th October 1860.

Notification.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the Sub-Division of the Western Jumna Canals into four separate Executive charges as follows :—

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| I. Northern Division | { From the Head on the Jumna to Rer, about 102 miles. |
| II. Delhi Division | { From Rer to Delhi, about 75 miles. |
| III. Hansce Division | { From Rer to the Terminus beyond His-sar, about 108 miles. |
| IV. Rohtuck and Bootana Division | { Comprising 118 miles of Branch Canals. |

Captain T. G. Glover, Superintendent of the Western Jumna Canals, is promoted from the grade of Executive Engineer, 1st Class, to that of Superintendent of Works.

Sub-Conductor M. Duncan, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Class, is appointed to the Executive charge of the Northern Division, Western Jumna Canals.

Captain E. L. Earle, Executive Engineer, 3rd Class, to retain Executive charge of the Delhi Division, Western Jumna Canals.

Lieutenant C. C. S. Moncrieff, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Class, is promoted to the grade of Executive Engineer, 4th Class, and appointed to the Hansce Division, Western Jumna Canals.

Lieutenant W. Jeffreys, Executive Engineer, 4th Class, is appointed to the Rohtuck and Bootana Division, Western Jumna Canals.

No. 244.

Posting.—Captain S. J. Batton, Executive Engineer of the 4th Class, is posted to Bassein, vice Captain B. Wyld.

C. H. DICKENS, Captain,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No. 5354.

APPOINTMENTS.—The 4th October 1860.—The following gentlemen to be Assessors and Deputy Collectors, under Act XXXII. of 1860, in the Districts mentioned, viz. :—

In Dacca.

Mr. N. P. POGSON.
Synd Monzzum Hossein.
Baboo Nobin Chunder Ghose.
" Koylash Chunder Ghose.

In Backergunge.

Baboo Govind Chunder Goolloo,
Moulavy Motoharally.
Syud Fuzley Kurrcem.

In Furreedpore.

Baboo Greeja Sunker Doss.
Syud Abdoolah.

In Cuchar.

Baboo Hurkissen Goopt.

The 5th October 1860.

In Midnapore.

Moulavy Gholam Sufdar.

The 6th October 1860.

In Akyab.

Thadoway.
Thet-nan-way.

In Ramree.

Chandabaw.

In Sandoway.

Shooch Yah.

Pundit Muddun Mohun Turkobhoosun, Moonsiff of Cowoolly, is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector, under Section CL. Act X. of 1859, in the District of Backergunge.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The 5th October 1860.—Mr. J. W. Garstin, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Buxar, for two months on Medical Certificate, under Clause 2, Section V. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 20th June last.

The 6th October 1860.—The following Officers during the ensuing Dusserah Vacation, under Clause 2, Section VII. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules :—

Pundit Pitamber Turko Bagees, Pundit of the Patna Circle.

Moulavy Wahcedoodeen, Principal Sudder Ameen of Sarun.

Shaik Ali Azeem, Sudder Ameen and Sudder Moonsiff of Sarun.

The 8th October 1860.—Mr. J. Graham, Judge of the Marine Court, for one month, under Section VII. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

W. S. SEYON-KARR,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Monthly Account of Salt in Store, in the several Agencies and the Sulkeah Golahs, on the 30th September 1860, together with 4 per Cent. reserve for Golah Wastage.

Agency.	Salt in Store, the manufacture of years previous to 1204 or 1267-68.	1204 or 1267-68.	1265 or 1268-69.	1266 or 1269-70.	TOTAL QUANTITY IN STORE.			
					Pungah.	Kurkutch.	Aggregate.	
Hidgolia.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	
Pungah Salt Ghant, Bussculpore	0 0 0	408 0 0	268 4 8	801 12 0	8740 16 8	0 0 0	8740 16 8	Reserved for Wastage and Retail Sales.
Do do, Kinnamuggur	0 0 0	5615 8 8	8063 35 0	6968 18 0	20819 17 8	0 0 0	20819 17 8	
Do do, Ramnuggur	0 0 0	0 0 0	6170 30 0	28782 28 0	35157 8 0	0 0 0	35157 8 0	
Do do, Kallinuggur	0 0 0	0 0 0	4117 16 12	31507 22 0	38024 38 12	0 0 0	38024 38 12	
Do do, Pooree Ghauts	0 0 0	0 0 0	2556 0 0	123614 0 0	125170 5 0	0 0 0	125170 5 0	
Total	0 0 0	6083 8 8	21649 6 4	300883 3 0	228412 5 12	0 0 0	228412 5 12	
Tumlook.								
Pungah Salt Ghant, Nannampore	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	38945 0 0	38945 0 0	0 0 0	38945 0 0	Do do.
Total	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	38945 0 0	38945 0 0	0 0 0	38945 0 0	
Chittagong.								
Pungah Salt Ghant, Bangkhally	0 0 0	0 0 0	808 20 0	13178 20 0	44078 0 0	0 0 0	44078 0 0	
Do do, Soddie Ghaut Ag. ny	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	65000 0 0	65000 0 0	0 0 0	65000 0 0	
Do do, Arracan	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Kurkutch Salt, Madras Permit	8601 20 0	41735 22 4	148191 20 0	145802 8 0	0 0 0	337221 31 4	337221 31 4	
Total	8601 20 0	41735 22 4	144088 0 0	283778 28 0	139078 0 0	337221 31 4	476804 31 4	
Sulkeah.								
Pungah Salt, Cuttack	0 0 0	0 0 0	4158 0 0	0 0 0	4158 0 0	0 0 0	4158 0 0	Reserved for Wastage.
Do do, Balasore	0 0 0	323 0 0	4101 0 0	0 0 0	4024 0 0	0 0 0	4024 0 0	
Do do, Khudnah	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Do do, Chulka	0 0 0	472 0 0	4810 0 0	0 0 0	5282 0 0	0 0 0	5282 0 0	
Do do, Nannampore	241 20 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	241 20 0	0 0 0	241 20 0	
Do do, Pooree Ghauts	0 0 0	361 0 0	1982 0 0	0 0 0	2344 0 0	0 0 0	2344 0 0	
Mixed Pungah	0 0 0	11 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	11 0 0	0 0 0	11 0 0	
Kurkutch Salt, Madras Permit	81208 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2104 20 0	0 0 0	815018 20 0	815018 20 0	
Do do, Chulka	160946 20 0	7068 20 0	12036 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	180019 0 0	180049 0 0	
Mixed Kurkutch Salt	0 0 0	0 0 0	2000 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2000 0 0	2000 0 0	
Total	973708 0 0	8280 20 0	30185 0 0	2304 20 0	16880 20 0	907901 20 0	1014622 0 0	
Arracan.								
Pungah Salt Ghant, Khyouk Phyou	0 0 0	0 0 0	70809 0 0	7480 0 0	78288 0 0	0 0 0	78288 0 0	
Total	0 0 0	0 0 0	70809 0 0	7480 0 0	78288 0 0	0 0 0	78288 0 0	
Grand Total	980491 10 0	60866 8 12	207851 6 4	533600 12 0	601718 25 12	1335183 11 4	1836901 87 0	

BOARD OF REVENUE,
FORT WILLIAM,
The 5th October 1860.

A. EDEN,
Offg. Junior Secretary.

Opium Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Eleventh Sale of Opium, the provision of 1858-59, will be held at the Exchange Hall, on Monday, the 5th November 1860, at 11 A. M., and will comprise 1,780 Chests, viz. :—

Behar Opium	1,270
Benares ditto	510
<hr/>	
Total Chests ...	1,780

2. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 12th November 1859, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 10th and 20th November 1860, respectively, that is to say, no Sub-Treasurer's Receipts, Company's Paper, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers at the Sale, will be received after 4 P. M. of Saturday, the 10th November 1860, and no Treasury Receipts in full payment of Lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Tuesday, the 20th November 1860.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1858-59 will be brought to sale in the present year, on or about the dates specified below.

5. The Board however reserve to themselves the right of altering this date, should circumstances render it expedient to do so :—

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Wednesday, 5th Dec. 1860 -	1275	509	1784

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

ASHLEY EDEN,
Offg. Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM, }
The 1st October 1860.

Notification, No. 18.

BANCO NURSING CHURN DAS, Uncovenanted Deputy Collector, received charge of the Pooree Treasury on the 1st instant.

W. WATERFIELD,
Offg. Acct. to the Govt. of Bengal.

FORT WILLIAM ;
Office of Acct. to the Govt. of Bengal, }
The 9th October 1860.

Notice.

WITH reference to the following Extract from the Orders of Government, No. 134, dated 27th April 1837, and the new Form of Bill prescribed by the Civil Auditor, the Sub-Treasurer notifies that all items of Subscriptions to the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, entered in the said Bills, will be deducted as therein directed, in accordance with these Orders.

J. I. HARVEY,
Sub-Treasurer.

GENERAL TREASURY, }
The 22nd September 1860.

Extract of a letter No. 134, dated 27th April 1837, from Government, to the Committee of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund.

PARA. 2.—In reply I am directed to state that the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council cannot impose on the Officers of Audit and Account the obligation to follow persons who may be employed as Assistants in Offices through the career of their employments. All that His Lordship can direct will be, that whenever in any Abstract a specific sum may be entered as deducted on account of Subscription, the sum so deducted shall be carried to a separate Head of Account. The onus of having the deductions inserted in the Abstracts must be on the parties interested.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) H. T. PRINSEP,
Secretary to Government.

Notice.

HINDOO HOLIDAYS IN OCTOBER 1860.

THE General Treasury will be closed from Friday the 19th to Tuesday the 30th October 1860, both days inclusive, on account of the Hindoo Holidays, Doorga and Luckhee Poojahs, All Acceptances which may fall due between Friday the 19th and Tuesday the 30th October 1860, both inclusive, will be payable at the General Treasury on any business day after Monday the 15th October 1860.

J. I. HARVEY,
Sub-Treasurer.

GENERAL TREASURY, }
The 24th Sept. 1860.

Notice.

It has been ruled that every instrument to which the Government Savings Bank, as at present constituted, or any Officer of Government representing the Bank, is in that capacity a party, falls within the general Exemption and Rule at the end of Schedule A. in the Stamp Act, AND DOES NOT REQUIRE A STAMP OF ANY KIND.

J. I. HARVEY,
Secretary, Govt. Savings Bank.

PORT WILLIAM;
Govt. Savings Bank,
The 8th October 1860. }

Notice.

Owing to the pressure of business, consequent on the Doorga Poojah Hindoo Holidays Vacation, the General Treasury will open for transaction of business on Saturday the 13th, Monday the 15th, Tuesday the 16th, Wednesday the 17th, and Thursday the 18th October 1860, at 9 o'clock A. M.

J. I. HARVEY,
Sub-Treasurer.

GENERAL TREASURY,
The 9th October 1860. }

Public Works Department.

1. SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, at the Civil Architect's Office, Calcutta, up to Friday, the 12th of October next, for the supply of about 11,275 Cubic feet of Chunar Stone, n about 600 blocks, varying in dimensions from 1 to 7 feet in length, 1 to 6 feet in breadth, and 1 to 3 feet in depth.

2. The Stone to be sound hard stone, free from shakes or flaws of any description, and to be hammer squared in blocks of the required dimensions. The whole to be delivered at the Calcutta Mint before the 1st day of March 1861.

3. Tenders to specify the rate per Cubic foot delivered at the Mint Ghât, Calcutta.

4. Tenders to be under cover, and superscribed, "Tender for Chunar Stone."

Specification and List, giving the various dimensions of the Stone, will be furnished to the party or parties whose Tender may be accepted.

5. Each Tender to be accompanied by a deposit of 500 Rupees, to be returned in the event of its not being accepted, or forfeited if the tender is withdrawn.

6. The party or parties whose tender may be accepted will be required to deposit a further sum of 2,000 Rupees, and to enter into a Bond for the due fulfilment of the Contract.

L. F. BYRNE, C. E.,
In charge of Civil Architect's Office.

Public Works Department.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, at the Civil Architect's Office, Calcutta, up to Friday, the 19th instant, for the transport of about 10,000 Maunds of Sylhet Stone Lime from Chuttuck to Calcutta.

Tenders are to specify the rate per 100 Maunds of 40 Seers each, including all cost of conveyance from Chuttuck to Calcutta, and storage in the Civil Architect's Godown at Cooley Bazar, near Baboo Ghât.

The Lime shall be made over for conveyance between the months of December and February next, and the Party or Parties whose Tenders may be accepted shall be responsible for all loss incurred in the transit.

Tenders to specify the time to be occupied in the transit.

Each Tender to be accompanied with a deposit of 100 Rupees, which shall be returned in the event of its not being accepted, or retained until the completion of the Contract.

Further Security to the amount of 2,000 Rupees will be required for the due fulfilment of the Contract.

L. F. BYRNE, C. E.,
In charge of Civil Architect's Office.

Notice.

It is hereby Notified for general information, that Government has appointed the under-mentioned Treasuries, for the receipt of all Duties payable under Act XXXII. of 1860, within the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of Income Tax, for the Town and the Suburbs of Calcutta :—

1. Treasury of the Collector of Income Tax, No. 2, Church Lane.
2. Treasury of the Collector of the 24-Per-gunnahs.

A. GORTL,
President.

INCOME TAX OFFICE,
The 6th October 1860. }

For Fyzabad and Intermediate Stations.

A STEAMER, with a Flat in tow, will be despatched on the 25th instant. For Freight and Passage apply at the Boat Office.

All Packages (accompanied with Freight money) to be sent on or before the 15th instant for shipment.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,

W. WHITE,

Clerk of the Govt. Boat Office.

The 8th October 1860.

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Zemindary Right of Government to the several Khas Mehals situated in the District of Balasore, and mentioned in the Statement hereto annexed, will be put up to Sale, under Orders of the Board dated 18th September 1860, in the Balasore Collectorate, on Thursday, the 8th November 1860, corresponding with the 25th Kartick 1268 Umlee, at 12 A. M. The purchaser of such Mehals will be subject to the Conditions laid down below :—

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st.—Estates to be sold, with the Sudder Jummas entered against each below, to the highest bidders above the upset price.

2nd.—The Sale to be subject to existing leases, and to the right conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have received Pottalis from the Settlement Officers.

3rd.—When the amount of purchase money does not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount is to be paid down at once.

4th.—When the amount of purchase money exceeds Rupees 100, a deposit to be at once made of Rupees 25 per Cent. upon the amount bid, the same to be forfeited to Government if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the 15th day after the Sale, reckoning the day of Sale as one.

5th.—The Right of Government to all Minerals to be reserved :—

Number.	Towjee Number.	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Arpa.			Sudder Jumma.		
			B.	G.	B.	Rs.	As.	P.
4	1026	Putna Misturkoochur, Pergunnah Duemullung ..	13	13	4	8	1	7
5	1027	Mouza Mudhoosoodunpore, Pergunnah Noonk-bund ...	19	12	4	5	12	10

The farming lease of these Mehals will expire in 1866-67 = 1274 Umlee.

A. ELLIOTT RUSSELL,
Collector.

BALASORE,
The 29th September 1860. }

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Zemindary Right of Government to the several Khas Mehals, situated in the District of Midnapore, and mentioned in the Statement hereto annexed, will be put up to Sale, under Orders of Government, contained in their Under-Secretary's Letter, addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, under date the 3rd November 1859, No. 2722, in the Midnapore Collectorate on Wednesday, the 10th October 1860, corresponding with the 26th Assin 1268 Umlee, at 11 A. M. The purchaser of such Mehals will be subject to the Conditions laid down below :—

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st.—Estates to be sold to the highest bidders above the upset price.

2nd.—When the amount of purchase money does not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once. When the amount of purchase money exceeds Rupees 100, a deposit at Rupees 25 per Cent. to be at once made upon the amount bid, the same to be forfeited to Government if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the 15th day after the Sale, reckoning the day of Sale as one, and the Mehal will be again put up to Sale.

3rd.—The Sale to be subject to existing Leases and to the right conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Jummabundee made by the Revenue Authorities.

4th.—The Annual Embankment charges of those Mehals, which are assessed with such charges, will be paid by the purchasers as heretofore paid by Government proportionately with other Zemindars. The Executive arrangements for the repairs and maintenance of the Embankments will remain in force,

5/4.—The amount recorded in the subjoined description of the Mehals, under the heading of sudder jumma, represents the amount for which the new Proprietor will be liable on account of the Government Revenue of each Estate.

6/4.—The Right of Government to all Minerals to be reserved.

Number.	Towjee Number.	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Area.			Suckler Jumma.	Upset Price.			REMARKS.
	191	KEDARKOOND ESTATE.								
1	"	Belar 8 annas Share, Pergunnah Kedarkoond	B.	C.	B.	509 12 1	1350	1	8	
2	"	Ditto 8 annas Ditto Ditto	517	4	8	513 12 4	1355	8	10	
3	"	Khanra, Pergunnah Ditto	901	1	12	601 10 3	1582	6	0	
4	"	Dhanga, Pergunnah Ditto	902	19	8	841 4 4	2250	11	3	
5	"	Kismut Doan, Pergunnah Ditto	91	4	4	70 7 4	111	11	4	
6	"	Beloon, Pergunnah Ditto	722	15	4	550 1 5	1428	8	0	
7	"	Chuck Kullean, alias Hurreburpoor, Pergunnah Ditto	492	15	12	175 15 7	445	13	4	
8	"	Poonogram, Pergunnah Ditto	273	18	12	185 6 5	491	5	3	
9	"	Chuck Soolpan, Pergunnah Ditto	223	3	8	204 12 10	514	3	3	
10	"	Madhpoor, Pergunnah Ditto	400	12	8	298 13 0	796	1	3	
11	"	Bamoonbar, Pergunnah Ditto	480	9	12	356 6 10	916	15	0	
12	"	Kistopria, Pergunnah Ditto	259	17	0	241 2 11	612	9	10	
13	"	Rubeepoor, Pergunnah Ditto	63	12	1	53 4 7	139	1	4	
14	"	Bajpoor, Pergunnah Ditto	119	0	0	106 5 11	281	1	2	
15	"	Islampoor, Pergunnah Ditto	423	11	3	312 6 5	908	15	11	
16	"	Neelpoor, Pergunnah Ditto	263	13	12	253 11 10	595	6	10	
17	"	Bramunsasum, Pergunnah Ditto	3184	1	8	2737 8 5	7263	0	3	
18	"	Ghosekheera, Pergunnah Ditto	582	10	4	366 12 1	971	1	6	
19	"	Hantmaleda, Pergunnah Ditto	216	3	8	151 4 11	402	4	11	
20	"	Panohgarea, Pergunnah Ditto	195	10	12	227 9 11	608	5	3	
21	"	Kalcekadechee, Pergunnah Ditto	374	2	8	381 2 7	1033	10	0	
22	"	Kalona Akoob, Pergunnah Ditto	373	17	0	402 6 8	1072	3	8	
23	"	Rutanpoor, Pergunnah Ditto	109	13	0	117 13 4	312	5	7	
24	"	Chuck Pulana, Pergunnah Ditto	339	1	11	290 11 9	776	1	4	
25	"	Beersingpoor, Pergunnah Ditto	570	1	0	361 2 5	957	2	11	
26	"	Chuck Rampoor, Pergunnah Ditto	390	0	0	320 15 10	861	8	11	
27	"	Nuraneengarea, Pergunnah Ditto	112	19	4	99 2 11	269	3	8	
28	"	Doan, Pergunnah Ditto	1406	5	0	1135 8 3	2987	11	3	
29	"	Damoodurpoor, Pergunnah Ditto	493	13	11	485 2 9	1285	1	7	
30	"	Beersapoor, Pergunnah Ditto	737	13	4	971 13 5	2596	11	8	
31	"	Bar Fulaspoor, Pergunnah Ditto	129	11	0	84 11 10	228	4	9	
32	"	Chuck Amud, Pergunnah Ditto	294	6	0	260 0 11	693	0	8	
33	"	Baroonea, Pergunnah Ditto	617	13	10	652 10 7	1703	10	4	
34	"	Sreedharpoor, Pergunnah Ditto	184	0	8	201 1 3	538	15	6	
35	"	Autla, Pergunnah Ditto	1261	0	8	1014 6 2	2612	4	7	
36	"	Kaloon Bindabun, Pergunnah Ditto	357	3	4	313 4 5	892	1	0	
37	"	Gogram, Pergunnah Ditto	1118	5	6	724 11 8	1920	13	7	
38	"	Ambadeeghee, Pergunnah Ditto	488	11	12	379 1 3	1020	4	0	
39	"	Bhagepoor, Pergunnah Ditto	87	1	0	69 15 8	172	7	2	
40	"	Earpoor, Pergunnah Ditto	187	19	6	190 7 1	510	12	0	
41	"	Koolgarea, Pergunnah Ditto	830	11	10	859 15 9	2290	1	10	
42	"	Chuck Basodeb, Pergunnah Ditto	109	19	8	100 5 5	263	15	0	
43	"	Ujmutpoor, Pergunnah Ditto	360	17	0	157 5 0	421	15	4	
44	"	Pushung, Pergunnah Ditto	995	12	12	911 2 8	2353	11	2	
45	"	Gholooe, Pergunnah Ditto	239	11	4	229 2 9	599	10	9	
46	"	Kristopoor, Pergunnah Ditto	264	7	11	194 4 9	514	2	8	
47	"	Mohespoor, Pergunnah Ditto	128	9	12	77 10 1	207	1	7	
48	"	Joonea, Pergunnah Ditto	106	11	0	132 11 5	356	2	5	

The farming lease of these Mehals will expire in 1894-95=1271 U.
The rent paid on such lease is the amount shown in Column 5. .

The farming lease of these Mehals will expire in 1864-65=1271 U.
The rent paid on such lease is the amount shown in Column 5.

F. R. COCKERELL,

Offg. Collector.

MIDNAPORE COLLECTORATE, }
The 15th September 1860.

[2150]

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Zemindary Right of Government to a Khas Mehal, situated in the District of Pooree, and mentioned in the Statement hereto annexed, will be put up to Sale, under Orders of the Board of Revenue, No. 129, dated 18th September 1860, in the Pooree Collectorate, on Thursday, the 8th November 1860, corresponding with the 25th Kartick 1268 Unleo.

The purchaser of such Mehal will be subject to the Conditions laid down below:—

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

- 1st.—Estate to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price.
- 2nd.—The Sale to be subject to existing leases, and to the right conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and purchaser to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have received Pottahs from the Settling Officer.
- 3rd.—The present settlement of the Estate are liable to revision upon the expiry of the present lease.
- 4th.—When the amount of purchase money does not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount is to be paid down at once.
- 5th.—When the amount of purchase money exceeds Rupees 100, a deposit to be at once made of Rupees 25 per Cent. upon the amount bid, the same to be forfeited to Government if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the 15th day after the Sale, reckoning the day of Sale as one.
- 6th.—The Right of Government to all Minerals to be reserved.

Number.	Twice Number.	Names of Mahals and Pergunnahs.	Area.	Half rental as Sudder Jumma.	Upset Price.	REMARKS.
1	56	Arazee Lakheraj. Bozenfee Mouza. Poorsottun-poor Pergunnah Kotdes, &c. ...	M. G. B. 35 22 2½	 24 5 9	 250 0 0	

F. H. PELLEW,
Offg. Collector.

SUB-DIVISION OF ZILLAH CUTTACK ;
Pooree Collector's Office,
The 1st October 1860. }

Notice

Is hereby given, that the Cachar Mela, or Annual Fair, will be held at Silchar, in Cachar on the 30th and 31st December 1860, and the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of January 1861.

Prizes will be given for the best specimens of Cattle, Raw Products, and Manufactures brought for Sale, a competent Committee being selected to determine the above.

Shops will be erected as heretofore for the convenience of Traders who may feel disposed to attend.

Races, Games, &c., open to all, will be held as usual, and a display of Fire-works take place.

N. B.—The last Mela was attended by a great concourse of people, and the results were so gratifying, as to encourage its continuance annually.

Many Buffaloes, Cows, Ponies, and Goods of all sorts and kinds were brought for sale, and readily disposed of.

J. F. SHERK,
Offg. Superintendent.

ZILLAH CACHAR ;
Superintendent's Office,
The 16th July 1860. }

Cochin Light.

Information is hereby given, that the Light at Cochin, instead of being raised to a height of 114 feet as usual, on and after the 15th September, will continue to be displayed at the lower elevation of sixty-seven feet until further notice. It may not therefore be visible beyond eight or nine miles.

2. The Flag Staff being under repair, a smaller temporary Mast for signalling will be put up, which will not be seen at any great distance.

JOHN J. FRANKLIN,
Supt. of Marine.

MADRAS ;
Marine Supt.'s Office,
The 3rd September 1860. }

Sheriff's Sale; Calcutta, 10th October 1860.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday, the twenty-ninth day of November next, precisely at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, the Sheriff of Calcutta will put up to Public Sale, at the Lower Verandah of the Court House, near the Entrance into the Sheriff's Office, by Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* in his hands against the Effects of Omdah Begum.

The Right, Title, and Interest of the said Omdah Begum, of, in, and to the following landed property, viz. :—

1. All that upper-roomed brick-built Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling-house, with the piece of land thereunto belonging, containing three cottahs and seven chittacks more or less, situate at Moucheparrash in Mirzapore in the Town of Calcutta.

2. And also all that four annas portion of the Aima lands of Mouza Meerpore and the Aima lands measuring one hundred and five biggahs, situate in the Mouzah Bhudwah, and the five annas and one pie portion of the Aima lands in Mouzah Chukowalie, and a two annas portion of the Aima land in Mouzah Satghurra, all in the Zillah Hooghly in Pergunnah Bero, the yearly income whereof is Rupees 774-8-0, including Government Revenue and Contingencies.

The Conditions of Sale and further particulars may be had by applying at the Sheriff's Office.

C. H. BROWN,
Sheriff.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta

In the matter of Hem- } Notice, that the peti-
chunder Chowdry, of } tion of the said Insol-
Rorah in the Zillah of } vent, seeking the benefit
24-Pergunnahs, lately } of the Act XI. Vic. cap.
carrying on business as } XXI., was filed in the
Merchant at Rada Ba- } Office of the Chief Clerk
zar in Calcutta, an In- } on the 1st day of October
solvent. } instant, and by an Order
of the same date, the Estate and Effects of the said
Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Piddington, Attorney.

In the matter of Hem- } On Monday, the 1st
chunder Chowdry, of } day of October instant,
Rorah, in the Zillah of } it was ordered that the
24-Pergunnahs, lately } matters of the petition
carrying on business as } of the said Insolvent be
Merchant at Rada Bazar } heard on Saturday, the
in Calcutta, an Insol- } 1st day of December
vent. } next, and that the said
Insolvent do then attend to be examined by the
said Court.

Piddington, Attorney.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 9th October 1860.

Advertisement.

MR. LOUIS FREDERICK ACHARD has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

C. F. WEBER AND CO.

AKYAS,
The 1st October 1860. }

COPIES OF THE

Report of the Indigo Commission.

TOGETHER WITH

The whole of the Evidence

TAKEN BEFORE THE COMMISSION,

AND THE

APPENDICES, Nos. I, II. AND III.,

Can be had on application to the Printer of the *Calcutta Gazette*, Bengal Office, at 8 Rupees per copy.

Lost, Stolen, or Destroyed.

THE Government Promissory Note, No. 5615 of 73080, the five per Cent. Loan of 1856-57, dated the 28th February 1857, for Company's Rupees (1,000,) standing in the name of Sodushib Biswas, the Proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note, and of Interest thereupon, has been stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of a duplicate Note in my favor.

DERCAMDORY DOWREE,
Widow of Sodushib Biswas,
Chutla.

Lost.

SECOND Halves of Bank of Bengal Notes, No. 26342C, for Rupees 50, and No. 14340B, for Rupees 25, payment stopped at the Bank.

Lost.

THE Right Hand Halves of the following Bank of Bengal Notes, No. 20107, for Company's Rupees 50, and No. 27826, for Company's Rupees 25.

Lost.

THE Half of a Bank of Bengal Note, No. 14830, for Company's Rupees 100.

NOTICES issued by the POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.

No. 4404.

Official Memorandum.

The 18th September 1860.—Under Orders of the Government of India, this Office Memorandum No. 3879, dated 31st ultimo, and the Notice appended to it, are hereby withdrawn.

No. 2661.

The 19th September 1860.—As very many letters on ordinary Post Office matters are addressed by the Public to the Post Master General instead of the Post Master, Calcutta, and as inconvenience is the result, it is solicited the practice may be discontinued, and the Post Master be addressed on all matters of his Office, except when any party may wish to prefer a complaint to higher authority.

No. 1598.

The 5th October 1860.—MAIL PACKETS for the Overland Mail, which leaves Bombay on the 27th instant, will be closed at this Office at 5 p. m. on Thursday, the 18th idem, *via* Marseilles only.

Letters and Papers, for transmission *via* Bombay, will be received up to 6 p. m. on every day prior to the 18th, and Inland Postage to Bombay must be prepaid in Stamps on Letters sent by this opportunity to places in Egypt and to Countries in Foreign Europe *via* Trieste:—

Rates of Postage.

Under $\frac{1}{4}$	Ounce	Rs.	0	6	0
" $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	0	8	0
" $\frac{3}{4}$	"	"	0	14	0
" 1	"	"	1	0	0

No. 1599.

The 5th October 1860.—The Public are informed that an Express Packet, to the extent of 200 Ounces, will be sent to Bombay on Friday, the 10th instant, and Letters will be received up to 6 p. m. of the same day.

Each Firm or Individual will be allowed to send Letters up to one Ounce in weight, and the Express Postage must be paid in cash at the window, at one Rupee for every quarter of an Ounce, in addition to the Steamer Postage paid by Stamps.

No. 1555.

The 3rd October 1860.—Notice is hereby given, that the Mails for Port Blair and Singapore, for transmission per Ship *Senatrix*, will be closed at this Office on Wednesday, the 10th instant, at 6 p. m.

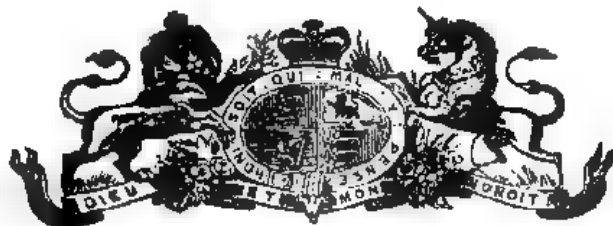
No. 1600.

The 5th October 1860.—Notice is hereby given, that the Mails for Penang, Singapore, and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamer *Fiery Cross*, will be closed at this Office on Wednesday, the 17th instant, at 6 p. m.

It is hereby Notified that, unless marked for particular Ships, all Letters received at the General Post Office between Monday the 1st October 1860 and Sunday the 7th October 1860, both dates inclusive, were despatched by the under-mentioned Vessels, which sailed from Calcutta on dates specified:—

Letters received on dates from and to	By what Ship despatched.	Bound to	REMARKS.
1st to 6th October 1860	Ship <i>Melcor</i> ..	Melbourne ...	Left Town on the 7th October 1860.
1st to 6th " " "	" <i>William Cole</i> ..	Mauritius ...	Left Town on the 7th October 1860.

The 9th October 1860.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1860.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE will henceforward be published, weekly or twice a week, according to circumstances, containing such Official Papers and Information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately, on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by post.

No Official Orders or Notifications the publication of which in the GAZETTE is required by law, or which it has been customary to publish in the GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications, the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to, as heretofore.

Alguada Reef Light-House.

CAPTAIN FRASER'S 2ND REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.*

I HAVE the honor of reporting my proceedings since the date of my last letter No. 52, dated 21st March 1860, wherein I informed you of the completion of the work for the season at the Alguada Reef.

2. Agreeably to the intentions mentioned in the 10th paragraph of my letter above quoted, I proceeded to Diamond Island in the *Nemesis*, on the 21st March 1860, with the Brig *Megna* in tow; left all the work-people under Lieutenant McNeile to do what was required at Diamond Island, and went in the *Nemesis* to Bassein, where I obtained thirty more men, and some materials for the quarrying work at Callagouk. I returned to Diamond Island on the 25th March with the extra men obtained at Bassein; the most important work, viz. a bund for the preservation of fresh water for next season, was completed and some jungle cleared. I arranged with a Pilot to complete the clearance of the jungle during the South-West Monsoon.

3. I left Diamond Island on the 27th March 1860, having despatched the Brig *Megna* and the Schooner *Alguada* to Callagouk with all the work-people and stores, and gave orders for the *Megna* to proceed to Maulmain after discharging at Callagouk, as I knew I should have much material that would require transport to that Island; the Schooner I ordered to remain at Callagouk, in case of accident.

4. I arrived at Rangoon in the *Nemesis* on the 28th March, and found one lighter completed under the former orders of Government. Having received the orders of Government in regard to the purchase of the Steamer *Selang*, I had writ-

ten to Captain Brooking, the Superintendent, Irrawaddy Flotilla, from the Reef, to keep her at Rangoon, should she visit it, till I got there. On my arrival I found that Captain Brooking had not received my letter, and the *Selang* had left for Maulmain the day before my arrival. This was unfortunate, as I had wished to have the benefit of Captain Brooking's advice in concluding the purchase of the Steamer. I waited at Rangoon till the 2nd April, understanding that the *Selang* would probably return from Maulmain, but the Mail Steamer came in, and I heard that the *Selang* was under engagement at Maulmain to tow several Ships; so, as my time was precious, with the South-West Monsoon approaching, I left Rangoon, and arrived at Maulmain in the *Nemesis* on the 3rd April. At Rangoon I lost my best smith and three or four other men; they did not appear on board when I started; I presume they had had enough of hard work, for they left two months' pay behind them.

5. On the 5th April I went on board the *Selang*, and proceeded down the River with a heavy Ship in tow. For the result of my trip I beg to refer you to my letter No. 70, dated 13th April last, to your address.

6. On the 6th April I ordered the *Nemesis* to Callagouk, with Lieutenant McNeile and all the work-people on board, remaining at Maulmain myself to complete arrangements for the purchase of the *Selang*.

7. The Brig *Megna*, according to orders, arrived at Maulmain on the 7th April, and reported the safe arrival of the Schooner at Callagouk. On the 11th April Captain Rowe took charge of the *Selang*. I could not get her before that day, as she was under engagement to tow certain Ships.

8. From the 11th till the 14th inclusive I was employed in loading Steamer and Brig with coal, materials, and provisions for Callagouk, and got away on the 15th, with the *Megna* in tow, having

* The first Report has been published in the Newspapers.

been fortunate enough also to obtain at Maulmain about forty men more for work. Captain Hopkinson and Captain Forlong took the opportunity of accompanying me to Amherst to shew me the granite there. I examined it with them, and though the stone is good, there are no facilities such as Callagouk affords, for harbouring shipping and boats, or for the embarkation of material. I saw nothing to make me doubtful that my judgment was sound as regards the place I had fixed upon for my quarrying operations. I arrived in safety at Callagouk late on the 16th April; the *Selang* doing her work well in the way of towing thirty-five miles in a sea-way, with the Brig heavily laden in tow, in five hours.

9. I found a heavy gale of wind had taken place at Callagouk on the 11th, during my absence, and that one of the paddle-box boats of the *Nemesis*, loaded with thirty-five pieces of Barrack angle-iron, had sunk in about six fathoms of water. I beg to annex Commander Robertson's (Commanding Schooner *Alguada*) report on her loss; it was apparently unavoidable, but she ought to have been buoyed off when she did go down, so as to enable us to find her, and get her up again if possible. I have since endeavoured to find her; I think I have been successful, and hope to recover her. Mr. Robertson's report might be made over to the Superintendent of Marine.

10. On the 17th April I went on shore at Callagouk, and found that there would be more difficulty than I had expected in getting at the stone. Captain Hopkinson had, in February, sent down a party of Convicts, under an Assistant Overseer, to put up sheds and clear jungle, and I found a tolerable clearance made and two good, store-houses built. This was a great help, as I got all stores under cover at once, and commenced building dwelling-houses for the work-people. I fixed the position of the quarry, and have not had since to change. I think (though I have hitherto been in some anxiety as to the result) that there will be a very fine quarry of very good stone, a little coarse, but of great weight, running 137 cubic feet to the ton.

11. I found also the water running short, but I immediately set to work and had a fine tank finished, which had been commenced by Lieutenant McNeile, and which will now contain enough water for all the work in the driest weather.

12. On the 19th April I ordered the *Nemesis* away to Rangoon, but retained her other paddle-box boat, as one had been lost, and the other had been a good deal shaken. Also I wanted Boats. I thought it the shortest and most economical plan to retain the Boat, letting her get two new ones. These Boats carry a great quantity of cargo with a light draught of water, and this one has been, is still, and always will be, most useful to me. I have repaired her, and she is now almost as good as new again; and, as said above, I trust yet to recover the lost one.

13. The Chinese workmen not coming from Hongkong, as expected, I determined to despatch the Brig *Magna* to Madras for work-people, as I saw at once that common Coolies could make but little impression on the granite stone. I entrusted the duty of obtaining stone-cutters and quarrymen to Lieutenant McNeile, whom I sent over to Madras in the Brig on the 27th April, with credentials to the Secretary to Government of Madras.

14. On the 8th May I went back to Maulmain in the Steamer for more materials and provisions,

and returned to Callagouk on the 9th May. I had become rather doubtful about the quarry. I found so much earth and rotten stuff to be cleared away before I came to anything satisfactory in the way of solid stone, that I left Callagouk with the intention of changing the site, if nothing better appeared on my return. This would have been very unsatisfactory, as some expense had been gone to in the way of laying out sheds for smiths' and carpenters' shops, a pier for the shipment of stones, tram-way, &c., all laid down with reference to this site. On my return, however, I found the workmen had come to the surface of the solid rock. I then determined to persevere in this site, and, taking a lower level, to drive a shaft down till we came to the surface again, and thence working in horizontally till we got a face. The rains had in the mean time, however, set in heavily, and I knocked off all work in quarrying till I could get all the people well under cover for the coming Monsoon.

15. On the 11th May I started the shaft spoken of above, got down about twelve feet, and came to the overlying stone, which is all rotten. I have been ever since then driving in horizontally, and I am happy to say there is now a very fine quarry opening up.

16. I began now to run short of bamboos and leaves for dwelling-houses, so I proceeded in the Steamer to Yea (a place about thirty miles to the Southward of Callagouk) on the 20th May. I had much difficulty, without a Pilot, in getting into the River; but as I had confidence in the Steamer and her Commander, I went on; we got over the bar and into the River, but found the latter very narrow, though with a deep channel. We got within about four miles of Yea, when in turning a sharp angle the Steamer did not obey her helm quickly enough, and grounded on a sand-bank (we had a Burmese Pilot on board, whom we picked up in the River). At low water she was high and dry; Captain Howe took the opportunity of scrubbing her bottom, and I went on in a boat to Yea. No damage occurred, and the Steamer came off the next tide. Next morning, having got everything that could be had, I returned to Callagouk. It was important to me to get to Yea, as it is the most considerable place in the neighbourhood, and one from which, in the North-East Monsoon, I shall be able to draw supplies. Another time I shall be able to go in the Steamer up the River, off the Town itself. In this trip I used almost entirely wood cut at Callagouk to get steam.

17. From the 20th May to the 11th June the rain was very heavy, but I allow no cessation of work during the rain. Frequent squalls have passed over us; but as the Monsoon advanced the wind became more settled to the West of South and it is only wind to the Eastward of the North and South line that can trouble us, as we are on the Eastern side of the Island, which protects us from the Monsoon when blowing in its natural direction.

18. Having heard of the despatch of the greater portion of the apparatus I required for my Works by the *Lady Douglas*, expected in Rangoon and Maulmain in all June, on the 11th June I sent the Schooner *Alguada* to the latter Port to await her arrival, so as to prevent the expense of landing and re-shipment. In the meantime the quarry was opening out fast, and I began to be anxious about the return of the *Alguada* with the

artificers on board, as there was plenty of stone to begin upon. I found also the attempts made by my unskilled laborers at cutting the stone very unsatisfactory, and began to think that, if I could not get others, the Light-House would never be built; and the constant wind and rain began to be very wearying, when the progress was not such as I could wish; but the appearance of the *Megun* with 140 skilled laborers entirely altered my feelings, and the entry in my Journal of the 24th June will express them as well as anything else:—

"24th Sunday: *Megun* hove in sight round South side of the island at 10 this morning; my feelings may be expressed in the single word 'Hurrah!'"

10. Lieut. McNeile executed his commission with great judgment and success; he brought over forty-six first-class stone-cutters, some of whom had been employed on the Madras Light-House, and about ninety-four inferior, but still good quarrymen, from Dowlaisweram.

20. As there was much to be done in the way of housing these new-comers, after ascertaining that they were perfectly up to their work, I directed Lieutenant McNeile to remain in charge at Callagouk, while I went up to Maulmain and Rangoon. I had four reasons for going to those places:—

1st. To lay in a store of provisions for the next three months.

2nd. To see what was wrong with the Schooner *Alguada*, which was reported to be in an extremely leaky condition at Maulmain.

3rd. To see at Rangoon how the new Lighters were progressing.

4th. To have some alterations made to the Steamer at the Dock-Yard at Rangoon.

I thought this the best time to do it in, as the Steamer must be ready for her work as well as the Lighters before the North-East Monsoon, and I could be more easily spared while the men were getting under cover, &c., than at a later period, when the quarry was in full swing. I was moreover desirous of proving the qualities of the *Setang* as a sea-boat in the South-West Monsoon.

21. I consequently started for Maulmain on the 27th June in the *Setang* at 2 A. M.; hard rain and heavy sea. Arrived safely at Maulmain at 3 P. M., quite satisfied that the *Setang* is as good a sea-boat as could be had, though, being small, she is of course wet and uncomfortable. On the 28th June I held a Survey on the Schooner, and beg to annex the Committee's Report. Agreed with Mr. Grey, a private shipbuilder at Maulmain, to repair her. On the 29th June I proceeded to Rangoon, leaving Maulmain at 6 A. M., and anchoring off Rangoon at 11 P. M., using wood and coal. The weather was rough and squally; and it will be satisfactory to Government to know that the *Setang* is a perfectly safe boat in all weathers, such as I have experienced. I found the *Lady Douglas* at Rangoon with the stores I expected from England; she takes them to Maulmain and transfers them there to the Schooner.

22. At Rangoon I had the alterations made that I thought, after consultation with Captain Brooking, necessary. The *Setang* had been fitted as a river boat; I want her as a sea boat. I found that in a sea-way the waves came up over the sponsons, fore and aft the paddle boxes; that it was necessary to take away all the after paddle-box houses, and make a flap to the paddle-box, with a grating to the sponsons; the sea thus obtains a

free passage through the flap, and falls down through the grating. Had I not had this done, these after-houses would have been carried away. In like manner the sea had no freedom in front of the paddle-boxes; the houses in the fore part had their floors on the level of the sponsons, and in any sea the galleys situated in this part of the ship were useless, and we could get no cooking done on the windward side. Going across to Rangoon the floors were forced up. I have raised the floor now to the height of the top of the rail, and had the cooking galleys placed amidships. A mess-room for the Gun-room Officers has also been erected abaft the Engine-room hatch.

23. These alterations were completed in a satisfactory manner by the Rangoon Dock-Yard on the 10th July, and I left on the evening of the 11th, arriving at Maulmain on the 12th. I found that the alterations I had had made were quite right, and that the sea now comes free to and passes free from the wheels of the Steamer without disturbance.

24. There was a difficulty about obtaining crooks for the Lighters at Rangoon, and I purpose sending the Schooner *Alguada*, after she has brought all the stores from the *Lady Douglas*, down here, back to Maulmain to carry crooks to Rangoon. I found the Lighters not progressing so fast as necessary.

25. On my return to Maulmain I found the Schooner not yet out of dock, but the repairs completed; she would be got out during these spring-tides, and would be ready to receive the stores from the *Lady Douglas*. I beg to annex a report from the Schooner's Commander, Mr. Robertson, shewing what were the causes of her leakage. The bolt-holes ought not have been left when she was building, and this was carelessness on the part of the Rangoon Dock-Yard people. The seams might have been expected to have required caulking, considering the time (nearly two years) she was high and dry at Rangoon, after she was built and coppered. But she is a very faithfully-built vessel altogether, and I do not recommend that the carelessness be remarked upon, as I have already spoken to the builder about it; and accidents of this kind, with careless work-people like the Burmese, will at times happen.

26. After laying in a stock of provisions to last my work-people till the end of September, I returned to Callagouk on the 15th July.

27. On examining the work that had been done during my absence, I was quite astonished at the progress made. When I left Callagouk, after seeing the new men work, I was satisfied that we should get on, but I was quite unprepared to find two stones actually dressed, and some forty others blocked out ready for the finer work; and during almost the whole time the greater part of the quarrymen had been employed merely in removing the earth, &c., from the quarry. The Government will be glad, I am sure, to hear that I now consider that the work will be done in the three years, as at first estimated, from the 18th January 1860, the date I left Calcutta, or at all events by the end of the cold season of 1862-63; that I shall be able to build so much of the Light-House as will bring the edifice up to high-water next North-East Monsoon; and that, with reference to my former Report (see Selection of Government of India, No. XXV, page 43, para. 4), I consider that the whole Light-House may be built of granite taken from the quarry at Callagouk.

28. It is very satisfactory to me to be able to make this report to Government. The last three months have been a time of very great anxiety to me. I have been working in a place (Callagouk) which is a dense jungle, where I was told nearly 200 inches of rain fall in one season. Considerable sums of money were being expended in vessels, buildings, &c., and much would have been thrown away had it been proved (as many of the authorities in these Provinces seemed to think) that I had committed an error of judgment in choosing Callagouk as a quarry. Working with unskilled labor too and making but little progress, notwithstanding an immense amount of trouble taken in supervision, has been very wearying; and the uncertainty in regard to the healthiness of the Island has been also been a cause of anxiety. But now, with a good staff of workmen, with the people in good health (without any local disease, unless ulcers can be called local), I have no further cause for anxiety as regards the result of my operations; and I trust the Government of India will approve of my proceedings.

29. I beg to annex a statement of the Medical Officer, shewing the total number of men employed here monthly, the number in Hospital, and the nature of the diseases. I have lost two men here, but neither died from diseases contracted at Callagouk. One was an old man, who sank from old age and debility; the other one of the Steamer's crew, who died from mortification of the leg.

From CAPTAIN J. W. ROBERTSON, in charge Government Schooner *Alguada*, to Commander British Steamer *Selang*,—(dated 7th July 1861.)

I HAVE the honor to report for your information that the *Alguada* was docked on the 3rd instant. On the copper being taken off it was found that she was sheathed with half-inch plank; on that being removed, for the purpose of caulking, there were found eight auger-holes in different parts of the bottom, which had only a piece of oakum in them. Three of these holes, on the port-side forward, went through both the plank and inside lining; the stern-post and one seam had no oakum in them at all. On the starboard quarter one of the planks was broken in the bend, there being a passage for water right through, also a butt-head close to it. I am happy to say that nearly all the copper will be of use again. As it was difficult to preserve the sheathing from being split in taking it off, I have requested Mr. Grey to procure new plank for that purpose, using as much of the old as can be made serviceable.

The repairs I expect will be completed on Monday night.

From CAPTAIN J. W. ROBERTSON, in charge Government Schooner *Alguada*, to Superintendent, Alguada Reef Light-House,—(dated the 17th April 1862.)

I AM sorry to report that, on the 11th instant, I had the misfortune to lose one of the paddle box boats belonging to the Bengal Steamer *Acmezia*, together with thirty-five bars of angle-iron, with which she was laden, under the following circumstances, which I trust will exonerate me from any want of care of the property entrusted to my charge.

At the time the boat was laden the weather was fine, and as the water was too low on shore for to discharge her, she was dropped astern, and properly secured with lines to each quarter while the other boat was being loaded. When that was completed she was sent away from the side with her own crew in her, also the crew of the boat astern, which were

to have got into her, and thus both boats to have proceeded on shore.

The tide was strong at the time, and, through the carelessness of the men in the boat, they let go their hold of her, and were carried too far by the tide to enable them to regain her, and so all were obliged to go on shore in the one boat. As the breeze seemed to increase, I hailed the Steamer for her jolly-boat, intending, with the men I had on board and her crew, to take the boat on shore at once in case of accidents, although the boat had not shipped any water, and up to that time did not appear in immediate danger.

The jolly-boat put off, but, on account of the tide, was unable to gain this vessel, so in order to hurry off the men who were on shore, and to give orders about the Schooner *Adelaide*, which I had sometime previously sent on shore with the *Selang*, with orders to get her hauled up, but instead of which was at an anchor in the surf, and I feared might get damaged.

On my arrival on shore I sent off the men, but before many minutes I discovered that the boat had gone down, and saw Captain Kales going on board. I immediately proceeded on board, and explained to him how it was that I had been obliged to leave the vessel, having no one to send, and not being able to get assistance from the Steamer.

Road from Russelcondah to Sonempoor, on the boundary of Ganjam and Orissa.

From J. D. HORTON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, to LIEUT. COLONEL H. YULE, Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department,—(No. 2011, Public Works Department, Fort St. George, the 26th August 1859.)

SIR,—With reference to paragraphs 5 to 8 of a Despatch in the Public Works Department from the Home Government, dated 6th May, No. 7, I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to forward the correspondence noted in the margin respecting the Road from Russelcondah to Koinjura, in the District of Ganjam, for the formation of which an estimate of Rupees 28,700 was sanctioned by the Government on the 15th November 1853.

2. The Home Government remarks on two points in connection with this Line; first, on the waste of money and unsatisfactory nature of the proceedings taken for opening the Road to Koinjura; secondly, on the neglect into which the Cart Road beyond that point to Sonempoor had been allowed to fall.

3. As respects the first point, we have explained to the Home Government that little or none of the outlay on the second line chosen has been lost; and we have pointed out the difficulties under which Engineer Officers work in such unhealthy localities, and the forbearance proper to be shown to them on that account.

4. As respects the second point it has been explained that the country beyond Koinjura is not under this Government, and that the Road thence to Sonempoor has never been more than a bullock track. I am now directed to represent to the Governor General in Council that this Government is of opinion that the completion of the through Road to Sonempoor is of much importance to the settlement and civilization of the wild tract through which it will pass. The District Engineer has promised shortly to submit Plans and Estimates for

a Cart Road to the frontier village of Sankarabol which he proposes to substitute for Koinjurn, and the Governor in Council will on receipt take them into immediate consideration ; but in the mean time he would submit to the Government of India the expediency of authorizing the continuation of the Road beyond the Madras Frontier to Sonapoor as a second class Road. The District Engineer will be instructed to limit his estimate for the road within Ganjam to that description only.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 7249, dated Public Works Department, Fort William, the 18th October 1856.)

SIR,—With reference to the subject of the accompanying communication, I am directed to request that the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals may, with the permission of the Lieutenant-Governor, be called upon to propose such measures as seem to him expedient for re-establishing and maintaining in an efficient state the line of communication from Koinjurn or Sankarabol, which is four miles to the North of it on the Madras Frontier to Sonapoor

From LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. B. YOUNG, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Public Works Department, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department,—(No. 3021, Fort William, the 1st August 1856)

SIR,—I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward herewith, in compliance with the request contained in Officiating Secretary Colonel Baird Smith's letter No. 7249 of the 18th October last, and enclosures, a copy of a

* No. 33 of the 18th June last. Report* from the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals in Cuttack, on the subject of the proposed Road from Koinjurn or Sankarabol, on the Madras Frontier, to Sonapoor, through the Rheond Mulahs and the Bond Estates within those Mehals.

2. This Report enters fully upon the advantages and disadvantages of making a good Road between the places alluded to ; and the recommendations offered appear to the Lieutenant-Governor to be generally worthy of consideration, from the weight which they must carry under the local knowledge and experience of the Commissioner. But without being able to add anything in favor of carrying out the Work, especially under the restrictions in force on expenditure in Public Works, in so difficult and remote a part of the Tributary Mehals of the Cuttack Province as has been described by him, the Lieutenant-Governor directs me to refer the Government of India to the correspondence cited on the margin, and to state briefly as follows.

3. From the correspondence in question it will be seen as regards the subject of this letter, that a Fair Weather Road, constructed by Lieutenant Wyld, from Sonapoor to Coormingha Ghat, above Russelcondah, in Goomsur, in the Madras Frontiers, was one of certain other Roads in the Tributary Mehals which were held to form a Divisional charge of the Public Works Department, and which it was intended to render practicable for traffic at all seasons of the year. Lieutenant Forster, a Madras Officer, was originally appointed to this charge, but had held it only a short time, when Mr. Bond was appointed his successor in

April 1856, and was to have surveyed the Lines of the several Roads and prepared Plans and Estimates for them.

4. Subsequently, *i. e.* in a letter No. 144 of October 1856, Mr. Cockburn, as Officiating Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, reported to this Government that the Authorities at Madras, who then contemplated the construction of a Road from Russelcondah to Koinjurn (Koinjoro?) had earnestly desired that Lieutenant Wyld's Road from Sonapoor to Coormingha Ghat, above referred to, should be made passable for carts at all seasons, in order to afford a continuous line, useful alike to both Presidencies ; and that having promised his hearty co-operation and support in the furtherance of the project, he, the Superintendent, had in this view addressed the then Chief Engineer, Colonel Goodwyn.

5. The Chief Engineer was therefore asked for a copy of the reply made to Mr. Cockburn ; and from the letter of the Officiating Chief Engineer, No. 1362 of 13th June 1857, it will be observed that Colonel Goodwyn appears to have made no reply, but to have submitted a copy of it to the Bengal Government, under cover of his letter of 12th November 1856, and that the orders passed, with reference to this last-mentioned letter, directed (under date the 19th January 1857) the preparation of an Estimate for one of the other Roads forming Mr. Bond's charge.

6. Nothing further was done in the matter until the 15th April 1859, when, it appearing that no Estimate had been furnished for the Road in question from Sonapoor to the Madras Frontiers, the Officiating Chief Engineer was requested to make a further report regarding it, submitting at the same time, if necessary, an Estimate for rendering it a good Fair Weather Road. To this Captain Young replied, in a letter of 3rd May 1859, that no steps had been taken by the Public Works Department in respect to this Road, no instructions having been received regarding it as

† (This account indicated by paragraph 1† of accompanying Extracts.) Colonel Goodwyn's letter of 18th September 1856, but an early report was promised.

7. On the 6th February last attention was again drawn to the subject ; and I am also directed to forward herewith a copy of two communications since received from the Chief Engineer, in the first of which it is stated that the making of "a detailed Estimate of a Road in such a District is a work of time and expense, and, unless there was a prospect of the work being immediately carried out, would be needless." This statement, coupled with the opinions expressed by Mr. Cockburn in the 26th and 27th paragraphs of his present Report, seem to the Lieutenant-Governor to render it still further doubtful whether any favorable view can be taken of the expediency of the work being undertaken at present by the Department of Public Works in Bengal, even if the restrictions already alluded to were withdrawn, and there were no other Roads of far greater importance, as connected with the requirements of this Presidency, which had to be improved or opened out.

8. As the Road from Sonapoor *via* the Burmool Pass to Bydessur is alluded to in the Chief Engineer's Memorandum of 22nd February last, I am desired to state here, for the information of the Government of India, that, owing to the

restrictions upon Public Expenditure, the Lieutenant-Governor has not been able to sanction the Estimate submitted for it.

9 The enclosures of the letter under acknowledgment, with two Maps, are returned.

From G. F. COCKBURN, Esq., Superintendent of the Tributary Mehal, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department,—(No. 83, dated the 19th June 1860.)

SIR,—I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2016, dated 23rd ultimo, and enclosures, on the subject of the proposed Road from Russelcondah to Sonapoor, and in reply to communicate, for the information of Government, as follows.

1. I am not aware of the circumstances which originally led to the proposed construction of a Road between the places referred to, and in so far as I can ascertain nothing was done by or in communication with this Office.

2. It appears that, in the latter end of 1853, the

Acting District Engineer, Ganjam, No. 89, 27th June 1859, paragraph 2, &c.

sum of Rupees 28,700 was sanctioned for that portion of the line from Russelcondah to Koinjura, of which

Rupees 14,235 was expended on a route *via* Durphingia, afterwards found to be impracticable, and abandoned in consequence.

4 Since then work has progressed on another line *via* Doorgapernah and Kalingia, which branches off the previous one at Mojogada, a place of some local importance, situated eight miles from Russelcondah; and the cost of carrying on the Road from this point to Koinjura, a distance of twenty-seven miles, is estimated at Rupees 40,500.

5. The District Engineer, Ganjam, has also recommended that the line should be carried, not to Koinjura as at first intended, but to Sunkarabol, a little to the Northward, the diversion saving some Engineering difficulties and expensive work.

6. Two miles North-West of Sunkarabol, which is a large Village, the route through the Madras Presidency ceases, and the Hill Tracts of the Tributary Mehal of Boud are entered upon. These are known as the Khoond Mulahs, under the direct charge of this Office, having been annexed or attached by Government in 1854, owing to the utter inability of the Boud Rajah to control the Khoond Tribes, who were only nominally subject to his authority, but in reality almost entirely independent.

7 I have been told that the best route, after leaving Sunkarabol is *via*

Bishparrah,
Poteningia, and
Koombacole.

in the Khoond Mulahs referred to, and then into Boud, *via*

Khajoorjo,
Pudumparrah.

and on to the Tel Nuddy, on the North bank of which stands Sonapoor, the proposed Terminus of the new Road.

8 What the total distance between Sunkarabol and Sonapoor may be, whether in a direct line or as followed by travellers, I am quite unable to state with any exactness, but it is believed to be about fifty miles.

9. What difficulties, in an Engineering point of view, may have to be encountered I cannot with any confidence report. The country is a wild one, covered with Hill and Jungle, and intersected by numerous streams; it has never been regularly surveyed with a view to the construction of a Road; and though a Bullock track was opened out, or the old one improved in 1852, by Lieutenant Wyld of the Madras Army, yet what he did came to nothing after the very first season, for want of necessary annual repairs, so that

the route soon became almost as impracticable as before.

10. I know that Detachments of Troops, unaccompanied, however, by carts, have passed up and down these last few years between the places referred to, but this was more a making of way across country, I apprehend, than travelling in the ordinary style of comfort and ease.

11. The District Engineer, Ganjam, informed me last year that he had been told the country was generally easy, but presents difficulties in some places, particularly at the Koomarkol and Ghât, of which Captain Macneill, Agent for Suppression of Meriah Sacrifices in the Hill Tracts of Orissa, had given a very unfavorable account.

12. It may safely be stated that the route is at present quite impracticable for cart traffic, difficult for bullocks, and offering very little facility for foot travellers.

13. In respect to the tract cleared by Lieutenant Wyld, to which reference is made above, and also in the correspondence from Madras, accompanying your letter under acknowledgment, I must explain that his operations were not carried on in connection with this Office. I apprehend that he was employed either by the Supreme Government or the Madras Government.

14. It is true that the track in question passed over ground in the Tributary Mehal of Boud, partly in its Khoond Mulahs and partly in the lowlands, but very little was known, in those days, of that remote part of the country; and I am certain that no Superintendent of Tributary Mehal had ever been in the Khoond Hills until 1854 and two following years, when my predecessor visited them twice, and I did so once. The Head-Quarters of the Tehsildar now there is at Khujoorparah, about fifteen days' journey from Cuttack.

15. It is a tradition in this Office that, in the very first year in which Lieutenant Wyld's track was open for bullocks, not less than 20,000 made use of it.

16. My belief is that, if a really good Road was to be constructed, a very large traffic would spring up at once. Sonapoor is a Town of considerable local importance and trade; a great many boats convey articles of produce and commerce between it and Cuttack; most of the trade between Raipore and Nagpore with the Districts on the Sea Coast passes Sonapoor, the Road from which place to Raipore is quite practicable for carts, as I recently ascertained on good authority, though, being a natural line, it is capable of great improvement.

17. The Road proposed would also be highly useful as opening up the Khoond Hills of Boud, and tending to civilize the half-savage people occupying these wild tracts of country.

18. I am unable to state that there would be any direct pecuniary return to Government in so far as the Road through the Khoond Hills and Boud is concerned, because no Revenue is, or is likely ever to be, raised from the Khoonds, the attachment of whose country involves Government in an expense of about 1,400 Rupees a month, while Boud pays a petty tribute of 800 Rupees per annum, which is fixed in perpetuity.

19. Therefore the return for expenditure incurred must be looked for in the promotion of civilization among the Khoonds, and in the development of trade between the Ganjam and Goomsur Districts and the interior tracts of India, laying about the upper parts of the Mahanuddy River, Raipore, Sumbulpore, &c.

20. One point, however, I should not omit to notice, because, if not attended to, the Road will be a dead loss to Government. I mean with reference to the price of Salt in Ganjam. The probability is that a large proportion of the 20,000 bullocks before mentioned were taken down for the conveyance of cheap Salt manufactured in the Pans on the Ganjam Coast, in place of pursuing their way as usual down to the Golahs in Pooree and Cuttack and paying the higher rate.

21. In the correspondence from Madras I see it distinctly stated that a great increase in trade, including Salt, may be expected.

22. The Orissa Salt is in every respect better than that made in Ganjam, and is preferred to it, but when an extraordinary difference of price exists the cheaper is of course taken.

23. If then, by the construction of the proposed Road, an extra lac of maunds of Ganjam Salt is disposed of annually, with a corresponding falling-off in Pooree and Cuttack, the loss to Government will be about 80,000 Rupees per annum.

24. It is supposed, I believe, that the people of Madras are too poor to be able to pay the same prices for their Salt as those in Bengal are compelled to do; but, if true, I see no reason why the interior and central parts of India, not in Madras, should be supplied with cheap Salt to the detriment of the Government Revenue.

25. On the whole, however, I recommend that the Road be sanctioned; but considering the heavy expense previously involved by the abandonment of part of the line between Mojogala and Durphingia, I would strongly recommend an immediate Survey of the line between Sunkarabol and Sonempoor, because, if found to be impracticable in any part, the expense of making the Road on the Madras side up to Sunkarabol may prove to have been similarly wasted.

26. I think also that the Road from first to last should be treated as a whole, and not divided into two sections, one under a Madras and one under a Bengal party. The District Engineer, Ganjam, has stated that there are great difficulties which must be overcome, Sappers and Miners being indispensable, hutting of Coolies, Medical attendance, &c. I should anticipate very extraordinary difficulties in carrying on operations in a country so remote from Cuttack; so unhealthy, and among so excitable and wild a race of people; and I recommend that the same Engineer Staff, Sappers and Miners and Laborers, employed on the Madras side should continue the work up to Sonempoor.

27. The new Road will not benefit Cuttack, but on the contrary will probably be injurious, by diverting traffic; and I cannot recommend that any of the Officers in the Department Public Works, now employed in and required for Cuttack, should be taken away from their more important local duties in order to carry on the more distant ones, either of Survey or Work, in connection with the Road between Sunkarabol and Sonempoor.

28. The two Maps enclosed in your letter are returned herewith.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, (No. 4622, dated the 6th September 1860.)

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2611, dated the 26th August 1859, regarding the Road from Russlecondah to Keinjura, in the Ganjam District, and requesting authority for continuing the Road beyond the Madras Frontier to Sonempoor.

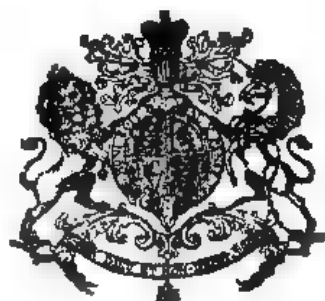
2. In October last the Government of Bengal was directed to call upon the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals to propose such measures as seemed to him expedient for re-establishing and maintaining in an efficient state the line of communication from Keinjura to Sonempoor. The result of this reference has now been communicated, and I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of Madras, a copy of Mr. Cockburn's Report on the subject, with the intimation that the Government of India concur in the remarks in the 25th, 26th, and 27th paragraphs.

3. As a measure of humanity, to aid in civilizing and opening up the wild country between Russlecondah and Sonempoor, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council considers the Road will be most valuable; and as Ganjam and Cuttack are nearly 100 miles apart, there is no reason to apprehend that the new Road will act injuriously, by diverting the traffic which now belongs to Cuttack.

4. His Lordship in Council considers that it will be best to have the whole Road constructed by one agency, and not jointly by the Governments of Madras and Bengal. The advantages to be derived will chiefly affect Madras, and it is not worth while for the Bengal Public Works Department to constitute a separate Establishment for the purpose.

5. If the Madras Government will therefore, on Mr. Cockburn's Report, direct the preparation of an Estimate after Survey, the Government of India will be ready to sanction, in the Budget of 1861-62, the deviation of a moderate sum to the completion of the Road by the agency of the Madras Public Works Department, as far as Sonempoor.

6. The Maps received with your letter under acknowledgment are herewith returned.



APPENDIX TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1860.

LAND SALE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI. Act XI. of 1859, that the under-mentioned Estate, in Zillah Tipperah, will be put up to public and unreserved Sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on the 10th day of November 1860, for Arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as Arrears of Revenue due on the 28th day of September 1860 :—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estate.

No. 1869.—Pergunnah Shampore, Mehal Nowrah; recorded proprietor, Mr. G. H. Lamb; sudder jumma, rupees 806-11-9.

J. D. Gordon,

Officiating Collector.

TIPPERAH;
Collector's Office,
The 2nd October 1860. }

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE, OCTOBER 10, 1860.

No. 78.

THE following Contract has been concluded in the Peshawur Division, Commissariat Department : —

From 1st September 1860 to 30th April 1861.

STATION OF AITOK.

Firewood 4 maunds 15 seers per Rupee.

W. B. THOMSON,
Commissary General.



The Calcutta Gazette.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1860.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

THE 6TH OCTOBER 1860.

THE following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor-General on the 3rd October 1860, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XLI OF 1860.

An Act relating to the Emigration of Native Laborers to the British Colony of Saint Kitts.

WHEREAS it is expedient to render lawful the Emigration of laborers, being Native Inhabitants of British India, to the British Colony of Saint Kitts, and to extend the provisions of Act XXXI of 1855 (relating to the Emigration of Native Laborers to the British Colonies of Saint Lucia and Grenada) to the Emigration of Native Inhabitants of British India who may emigrate to Saint Kitts; It is enacted as follows :—

I. Act XIV of 1839, in so far as it renders liable to penalties every person who shall make with any Native of India any contract for labor to be performed in the British Colony of Saint Kitts, or who shall knowingly aid or abet any Native of India in emigrating from the Ports of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay respectively, to the said Colony, is repealed.

II. All the provisions of Act XXXI of 1855 and of the Schedule thereto shall extend and apply to Native Inhabitants of the British Territories in India who shall emigrate to Saint Kitts, and that Act shall be read as if the words "or the British Colony of Saint Kitts" had been inserted therein after the words "Saint Lucia and Grenada," or "Saint Lucia or Grenada," where those words occur in the said Act.

III. This Act shall take effect as to the Colony of Saint Kitts from the day when the Governor-General of India in Council shall notify in the Calcutta Gazette, that such Regulations have been provided and such measures taken as the Governor-General in Council deems necessary

for the protection of such emigrants during their residence in the said Colony of Saint Kitts and in respect of their return to India.

M. WHITE,
Clerk of the Council.

THE 6TH OCTOBER 1860.

THE following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor-General on the 8th October 1860, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XLII OF 1860.

An Act for the establishment of Courts of Small Causes beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts of Judicature established by Royal Charter.

WHEREAS, with a view to the more easy recovery of small debts and demands, it is expedient to establish Courts of Small Causes beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts of Judicature established by Royal Charter at the several Presidencies of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay; It is enacted as follows :—

I. It shall be lawful for the Executive Government of any of the said Presidencies or of any place, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to constitute Courts of Small Causes, with the required establishment of Officers, at any place within the limits of their respective Governments, for the trial of suits under this Act, and to abolish any Court so constituted. Provided that no Judge of any Court constituted under this Act shall exercise any Civil jurisdiction except under the provisions of this Act.

II. Whenever any such Court may be so constituted, the Executive Government shall fix the territorial limits of jurisdiction to be exercised by such Court, and may, from time to time, alter the same as may appear proper.

III. The following are the suits which shall be cognizable by Courts of Small Causes constituted under this Act, namely, claims for money due, whether on bond or other contract, or for rent, or for personal property, or for the value of such property, or for damages, when the debt, damage, or demand does not exceed in amount or value the sum of five hundred Rupees. Provided that no action shall lie in any such Court on a balance of partnership account, unless the balance shall have been struck by the parties or their agents; or for a share or part of a share under an intestacy, or for a legacy or part of a legacy under a will; or for any claim for the rent of land or any other claim for which a suit may be brought before a Revenue Officer; or for the recovery of damages on account of alleged personal injuries, unless special damage of a pecuniary nature shall have resulted from such injury.

IV. Every Court of Small Causes constituted under this Act shall have cognizance of all such suits as are mentioned in the last preceding Section, if the defendant at the time of the commencement of the suit shall dwell or personally work for gain within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Court.

V. Every Court constituted under this Act shall use a seal, bearing the following inscription in English and in the language of the Court—"Court of Small Causes of _____," and every such Court shall be subject to the general control and orders of the Sudder Court.

VI. Whenever a Court of Small Causes is constituted under this Act, no suit cognizable by such Court under the provisions of this Act shall be heard or determined in any other Court having any jurisdiction within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Small Cause Court. Provided that nothing in this Act shall be held to take away the jurisdiction which a Magistrate, or a person exercising the powers of a Magistrate, or an Assistant or a Deputy Magistrate, can now exercise in regard to debts or other claims of a civil nature; or the jurisdiction which can be exercised by Village Moonsiffs or Village or District Panchayets under the provisions of the Madras Code, or by Military Courts of Request, or by Cantonment Joint Magistrates invested with Civil jurisdiction under Act III of 1859, or by a single Officer duly authorized and appointed under the rules in force in the Presidencies of Fort St. George and

Bombay respectively, for the trial of small suits in Military Bazaars, in Cantonments, and Stations occupied by the troops of those Presidencies respectively, or by Panchayets in regard to suits against Military persons, according to the rules in force under the Presidency

of Fort St. George.

of Military Courts of Request; and single Officers appointed to try small suits in Madras and Bombay; and of Military Panchayets in Madras.

VII. Courts of Small Causes constituted under this Act shall be held at such place or places within the local limits of their respective jurisdictions as shall from time to time be appointed by the local Government to which such Courts are subordinate.

VIII. Whenever any such Court is directed to be held at more places than one within the local limits of its jurisdiction, the Judge of such Court, subject to the control of the Sudder Court, shall appoint the time at which the Court shall hold its sittings in every such place. Due notice of the time so appointed shall be given by a proclamation to be fixed up in some conspicuous place in the Court-house or other building in which the sittings of the Court are to be held.

IX. In all suits under this Act the summons to the defendant shall be for the final disposal of the suit, and no written statement other than the plaint shall be received unless required by the Court.

X. At the time of passing a decree under this Act, the Court may, on the verbal application of the party in whose favor the decree is passed, direct immediate execution of the same by the issue of a warrant directed either generally against the personal property of the judgment debtor wherever it may be found within the local limits of the Court's jurisdiction, or specially against any personal property belonging to the judgment debtor within the same limits which may be indicated by the judgment creditor.

XI. In the execution of a decree under this Act, if, after the sale of the moveable property of a judgment debtor, any portion of a judgment shall remain due and the holder of such judgment desire to issue execution upon any immoveable property belonging to the judgment debtor, the Court, on the application of such judgment creditor, shall grant him a copy of the judgment and a certificate of any sum remaining due under it, and on the presentation of such copy and certificate to any Civil Court having general jurisdiction in the place in which the immoveable property of the judgment debtor is situate, such Court shall proceed to enforce such judgment according to its own rules and mode of procedure in like cases.

XII. In suits tried under this Act, all decisions and orders of the Court shall be final. Provided that it shall be competent to the Court, if it shall think fit, to grant a new trial if applied for within the period of thirty days from the date of the decision, but no new trial shall be granted unless the party applying for the same shall with his application deposit in Court the amount for which judgment shall have been given against him including the costs (if any) of the opposite party.

XIII. If in the trial of any suit under this Act any question of law, or usage having the force of law, or the construction of a document affecting the merits of the decision, shall arise, on which the Court shall

Court may refer questions of law &c. to Sudder Court.

entertain reasonable doubts, the Court may, either of its own motion or on the application of any of the parties to the suit, draw up a statement of the case and submit it, with its own opinion, for the decision of the Sudder Court.

XIV. The Court may proceed in the case notwithstanding a reference to the Sudder Court, and may pass a decree contingent upon the opinion of the Sudder Court on the point referred; but no execution shall be issued in any case in which a reference shall be made to the Sudder Court, until the receipt of the order of that Court.

Full bench of the Sudder Court to decide cases referred under this Act. XV. Cases referred for the opinion of the Sudder Court shall be dealt with by a full bench of that Court.

Sudder Court to fix an early day for the hearing of the case. Proclamation thereof. XVI. The Sudder Court shall fix an early day for the hearing of the case, and shall notify the same by a proclamation to be fixed up in the Court-house of that Court.

Parties may appear and be heard in person or by pleader. XVII. The parties to the case may appear and be heard in the Sudder Court in person or by pleader.

XVIII. The Sudder Court, when it has heard and considered the case, shall transmit a copy of its judgment, under the seal of the Court and the signature of the Register, to the Court by which the reference was made; and such Court shall, on the receipt thereof, proceed to dispose of the case conformably to the decision of the Sudder Court.

XIX. Costs, if any, consequent on the reference of a case for the opinion of the Sudder Court, shall be costs in the suit.

XX. The Sudder Court shall have power to make and issue general rules for regulating the practice and proceedings of the Courts established under this Act, and also to prescribe forms for every proceeding in the said Courts for which it shall think necessary that a form be provided, and for keeping all books, entries, and accounts to be kept by the Officers, and from time to time to alter any such rule or form; provided that such rules and forms be not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, or of any other law in force.

XXI. Except as hereinbefore provided, the provisions of Act VIII of 1859 (for simplifying the procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature not established by Royal Charter) shall be applicable to cases cognizable under this Act in so far as the same may be applicable and necessary.

M. WYLIE,
Clerk of the Council.

THE 6TH OCTOBER 1860.

THE following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor-General on the 6th October 1860, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XLIII of 1860.

An Act to amend Act VIII of 1859 (for simplifying the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature not established by Royal Charter).

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the provisions relating to special appeals contained in Act VIII of 1859 (for simplifying the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature not established by Royal Charter); It is enacted as follows:—

I. No special appeal shall lie from any decision or order which shall be passed on regular appeal after the passing of this Act by any Court subordinate to the Sudder Court, in any suit of the nature cognizable in Courts of Small Causes under Act XLII of 1860, when the debt, damage, or demand for which the original suit shall be instituted shall not exceed five hundred Rupees. But every such order or decision shall be final.

II. If in any suit in which an order or decision is made final under this Act, Reference of question to the Sudder. any question of law, or usage having the force of law, or the construction of a document affecting the merits of the case, shall arise, on which the Court trying such suit shall entertain reasonable doubts, the Court may either of its own motion, or on the application of either of the parties to the suit, draw up a statement of the case, and submit such statement with its own opinion for the decision of the Sudder Court.

III. The Court may proceed in the case notwithstanding a reference to the Sudder Court, and may pass a decree contingent upon the opinion of the Sudder Court on the point referred; but no execution shall be issued in any case in which a reference shall be made to the Sudder Court, until the receipt of the order of that Court.

Full bench of the Sudder Court to decide cases referred under this Act. IV. Cases referred for the opinion of the Sudder Court shall be dealt with by a full bench of that Court.

V. The Sudder Court shall fix an early day for the hearing of the case, and shall notify the same by a proclamation to be fixed up in the Court-house of that Court.

Parties may appear and be heard in person or by pleader. VI. The parties to the case may appear and be heard in the Sudder Court in person or by pleader.

VII. The Sudder Court, when it has heard and considered the case, shall transmit a copy of its judgment under the seal of the Court and the signature of the Register, to the Court by which the reference was

made; and such Court shall, on the receipt thereof, proceed to dispose of the case conformably to the decision of the Sudder Court.

VIII. Costs, if any, consequent on the reference of a case for the opinion of the Sudder Court, shall be costs in the suit.

Costs of reference to Sudder Court.

IX. Nothing in this Act shall extend to any decision or order passed on regular appeal by any Assistant Judge in the Presidency of Bombay.

Act not to extend to decisions passed on regular appeal by Assistant Judges in Bombay.

X. This shall be construed and read as part of Act VIII of 1859.

Construction of Act

M. WYLIE,
Clerk of the Council.

THE 6TH OCTOBER 1860.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor-General on the 6th October 1860:—

ACT No XLIV OF 1860.

An Act for providing for the exercise of certain powers by the Governor-General during his absence from his Council.

WHEREAS the Governor-General in Council has declared that it is expedient that the Governor-General should visit the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and other parts of India, unaccompanied by any Member of his Council; It is enacted as follows:—

I. During the absence of the Governor-General from his Council, it shall be lawful for the Governor-General alone to exercise all the powers which might be exercised by the Governor-General in Council, in every case in which the said Governor-General may think it expedient to exercise those powers.

II. All powers vested in the Governor-General in Council by any Act of the Government of India may be lawfully exercised by the President in Council.

III. This Act shall commence from the day on which it shall be notified, by an order published in the Official Gazette, that the Governor-General has quitted Calcutta for the purpose of so proceeding as aforesaid; and shall not continue in force for a longer period than three months.

Commencement and duration of Act.

M. WYLIE,
Clerk of the Council.

THE 6TH OCTOBER 1860.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor-General on the 6th October 1860, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XLVI. OF 1860.

An Act to authorize and regulate the Emigration of Native Laborers to the French Colonies.

WHEREAS a Convention has been negotiated between Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, comprising the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

The French Government shall be at liberty to recruit and engage laborers for the French Colonies in the Indian territories belonging to Great Britain, and to embark Emigrants, being subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, either in British or French Ports in India, under the conditions hereinafter stipulated.

ARTICLE II.

The French Government shall intrust the direction of its operations in every centre of recruitment to an Agent chosen by itself.

Those Agents must be approved by the British Government.

Such approval is assimilated, with regard to the right of granting and withdrawal, to the Exequatur given to Consular Agents.

ARTICLE III.

This recruitment shall be effected conformably to the regulations which now exist, or may hereafter be established, for the recruitment of laborers for British Colonies.

ARTICLE IV.

The French Agent shall, with regard to the operations of recruitment which are intrusted to him, enjoy for himself and for the persons whom he may employ, all the facilities and advantages afforded to the recruiting Agents for British Colonies.

ARTICLE V.

The Government of Her Britannic Majesty shall appoint in those British Ports where Emigrants may be embarked, an Agent who shall be specially charged with the care of their interests.

In French Ports the same duty with regard to Indian subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall be confided to the British Consular Agent.

Under the term "Consular Agents" are comprised Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and all other Commissioned Consular Officers.

ARTICLE VI.

No Emigrant shall be embarked unless the Agent described in the preceding Article shall have been enabled to satisfy himself either that the Emigrant is not a British subject or, if a British subject, that his engagement is voluntary, that he has a perfect knowledge of the nature of his contract, of the place of his destination, of the probable length of his voyage, and of the different advantages connected with his engagement.

ARTICLE VII.

The contracts of service, with the exception provided for by Section 4 of Article IX, and by Section 2 of Article X, shall be made in India, and shall either bind the Emigrant to serve a person designated by name, or to serve a person to whom he shall be allotted by the proper authority on his arrival in the Colony.

ARTICLE VIII.

The contracts shall, moreover, make stipulation for:—

1. The duration of the engagement, at the expiration of which the Emigrant shall receive a return-passage to India at the expense of the French Government, and the terms on which it will be competent to him to abandon or renounce his right to a free return-passage.

2. The number of days and hours of work.

3. The wages and rations, as well as the rate of payment for extra work, and all the advantages promised to the Emigrant.

4. Gratuitous medical treatment for the Emigrant, except in cases where, in the opinion of the proper Government Officer, his illness shall have arisen from his own misconduct.

In every contract of engagement there shall be inserted an exact copy of Articles IX, X, XX, and XXI of the present Convention.

ARTICLE IX.

1. The duration of the Immigrant's engagement shall not be more than five years. In case, however, he shall be duly proved to have absented himself from work, he shall be bound to serve a number of days equal to the time of his absence.

2. At the expiration of that period, every Indian who shall have attained the age of ten years at the time of his departure from India, shall be entitled to a return-passage at the expense of the French Government.

3. If he can show that his conduct has been regular, and that he has the means of subsistence, he may be allowed to reside in the Colony without any engagement; but from that time he will lose his right to a free return-passage.

4. If he consents to contract a new engagement, he will be entitled to a bounty, and will retain his right to a return-passage at the expiration of this second engagement.

The right of the Immigrant to a return-passage extends to his wife, and to his children who quitted India under the age of ten years, as well as to those born in the Colonies.

ARTICLE X.

The Immigrant shall not be bound to work more than six days in seven, nor more than nine hours and a half a day.

The conditions of task-work and every other kind of regulation for work, shall be freely arranged with the laborer. The obligation to provide, on holidays, for the care of animals and the necessities of daily life, shall not be considered as work.

ARTICLE XI.

In British Ports, the arrangements which precede the departure of the Emigrants shall be conformable to those prescribed by the regulations for the British Colonies.

In French Ports, the Emigration Agent or his deputies shall, on the departure of every Emigrant ship, deliver to the British Consular Agent a nominal list of the Emigrants who are subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, with a description of their persons, and shall also communicate to him the contracts of which he may require copies.

In such case, only one copy shall be given of all contracts of which the provisions are identical.

ARTICLE XII.

In the Ports of embarkation, the Emigrants who are subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall be at liberty, conforming to the regulations of

Police relative to such establishments, to leave the Depôts, or other place in which they may be lodged, in order to communicate with the British Agents, who on their part may at any reasonable hour visit the places in which the Emigrants, subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, are collected or lodged.

ARTICLE XIII.

Emigrants may leave India for the Colonies to the East of the Cape of Good Hope at all times of the year.

For other Colonies they may leave only from the 1st of August to the 15th of March. This arrangement applies only to sailing vessels; vessels using steam power may leave at any time of the year.

Every Emigrant sailing from India for the Antilles, between the 1st of March and the 15th of September, shall receive at least one double blanket over and above the clothing usually allowed to him, and may make use of it so long as the vessel is outside of the Tropics.

ARTICLE XIV.

Every Emigrant vessel must carry an European Surgeon and an Interpreter.

The Captains of Emigrant vessels shall be bound to take charge of any despatch which may be delivered to them by the British Agent at the Port of embarkation for the British Consular Agent at the Port of destination, and to deliver it to the Colonial Government immediately after his arrival.

ARTICLE XV.

In every vessel employed for the conveyance of Emigrants, subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, the Emigrants shall occupy, either between decks, or in cabins on the upper deck, firmly secured and entirely covered in, a space devoted to their exclusive use. Such cabins and space between decks shall in every part have a height of not less than five feet and a half.

No compartment shall take more than one adult Emigrant for every cubic space of seventy-two feet in the Presidency of Bengal and at Chandernagore, and for every cubic space of sixty feet in other French Ports, and in the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras.

An Emigrant above the age of ten years shall count as an adult, and two children from one to ten years of age shall count as one adult.

A place shall be fitted up for a hospital in every Emigrant ship.

Women and children shall occupy compartments of the vessel distinct and separate from those of the men.

ARTICLE XVI.

Each shipment of Emigrants shall include a proportion of women equal to at least one-fourth of the number of men. After the expiration of three years, the numerical proportion of women shall be raised to one-third; after two years more, it shall be raised to one-half; and after a further period of two years, the proportion shall be the same as may be fixed for the British Colonies.

ARTICLE XVII.

The British Agents at the embarkation shall have, at all reasonable times, the right of access to every part of the ship which is appropriated to the use of Emigrants.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The Governors of the French establishments in India shall make such administrative regulations

as may be necessary to ensure the complete execution of the preceding stipulations.

ARTICLE XIX.

On the arrival of an Emigrant ship in any French Colony, the Government shall cause to be transmitted to the British Consular Agent any despatches which it may have received for him, together with—

1. A nominal list of all laborers disembarked who are subjects of Her Britannic Majesty.

2. A list of the deaths or births which may have taken place during the voyage.

The Colonial Government shall take the necessary measures to enable the British Consular Agent to communicate with the Emigrants before their distribution in the Colony.

A copy of the "List of Distribution" shall be delivered to the Consular Agent.

He shall be informed of all deaths and births which may occur during the period of engagement, as well as of all changes of employer, and of all departures on a return-passage.

Every fresh engagement, or act of renunciation of the right to a free return-passage, shall be communicated to the Consular Agent.

ARTICLE XX.

All Immigrants, being subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, shall, in the same manner as other subjects of the British Crown, and conformably to the ordinary rules of international law, enjoy, in the French Colonies, the right of claiming the assistance of the British Consular Agents; and no obstacle shall be opposed to the laborer's resorting to the Consular Agent and communicating with him; without prejudice, however, to the obligations arising out of his engagement.

ARTICLE XXI.

In the distribution of laborers no husband shall be separated from his wife, nor any father or mother from their children under fifteen years of age. No laborer shall be required to change his employer without his own consent, unless he be transferred to the Government, or to the person who has acquired the property on which he is employed.

Immigrants who may become permanently incapable of work, either by sickness or by any other cause beyond their own control, shall be sent back at the expense of the French Government, whatever time may still be wanting to entitle them to a free return-passage.

ARTICLE XXII.

All operations of immigration may be carried on in the French Colonies by French or British vessels without distinction.

British vessels which may engage in those operations shall be bound to conform to all the measures of Police, health, and equipment which may apply to French vessels.

ARTICLE XXIII.

The labor regulations of Martinique shall serve as the basis for all the regulations of the French Colonies into which Indian Emigrants, subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, may be introduced.

The French Government engages not to introduce into those regulations any modification, the result of which would be to place the said Indian subjects in an exceptional position, or to impose upon them conditions of labor more stringent than those prescribed by the said regulations.

ARTICLE XXIV.

The present Convention applies to emigration to the Colonies of Re-Union, Martinique, Guadeloupe and its dependencies, and Guiana.

It may hereafter be applied to immigration to other Colonies in which British Consular Agents shall be established.

ARTICLE XXV.

The provisions of the present Convention relative to the Indian subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall apply to the Natives of every Indian State which is under the protection or political control of Her said Majesty, or of which the Government shall have acknowledged the supremacy of the British Crown.

ARTICLE XXVI.

The present Convention shall begin to take effect on the 1st of September 1861, and shall continue in full force for three years and a half. It shall remain in full force, if notice for its termination be not given in the course of the month of September of the third year, and then notice can be given only in the course of the month of September of each succeeding year.

In case of notice being given for its termination it shall cease eighteen months afterwards.

It is understood that the stipulations of the present Convention relative to Indian subjects of Her Britannic Majesty introduced into the French Colonies shall be maintained in force in favor of the said Indians until they shall either have been sent back to their own country or have renounced their right to a return-passage.

And whereas a Convention was concluded and signed at Paris on the 25th day of July 1860 between Her said Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and His said Majesty the Emperor of the French, consisting of the same Articles, but limited to the emigration to the French Colony of Re-Union from India of Native laborers to the number of not more than six thousand:

And whereas it is necessary, in order to give effect to the said Conventions, and for the due protection of Natives of India emigrating to French Colonies, that an Act of the Legislative Council of India should be passed; It is enacted as follows:—

I. Act XIV of 1839 and Section III Act XXIV of 1852 are repealed in

so far as they render liable to penalties every person who shall make with any Native of India any contract to be performed in the French Colonies of Re-Union, Martinique, Guadeloupe and its dependencies, or in any other French Colony in which a British Consular Agent has been or shall hereafter be established, and to which this Act shall be extended by an order of the Governor-General of India in Council as hereinafter provided, or who shall knowingly aid or abet any Native of India in emigrating from the Ports of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay respectively, or from any French Port in India, to any of the said Colonies.

II. The French Government may nominate a person to be Emigration Agent under this Act for each of the Ports of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

Provided that such person, before entering on the duties of his office under this Act, shall have been approved by Her Majesty.

III. The Emigration Agents so nominated and approved as aforesaid shall be authorized, under the conditions prescribed in this Act, to recruit and engage Native laborers for all or any of the French Colonies aforesaid.

IV. The said Emigration Agents shall act in conformity with the regulations now or hereafter existing for the recruitment of Native laborers for British Colonies, and shall, with regard to the operations of recruitment which are entrusted to them, enjoy for themselves and the persons whom they may employ in the management of the said operations, all the facilities and advantages afforded to the Emigration Agents for British Colonies.

V. The Protector of Emigrants at each of the three British Ports aforesaid, shall act for the British Government as Protector of laborers emigrating under the provisions of this Act. In French Ports in India the duty confided to the British Consular Agents by Article V. of the said Convention shall be performed under such instructions as may be given by the Governor-General in Council in that behalf.

VI. All contracts of service made with laborers emigrating under this Act, except the contracts mentioned in Section 4 of Article IX and Section 2 of Article X of the above recited Convention, shall be made in India, and shall bind the Emigrant either to serve a person designated by name, or to serve a person to whom he shall be allotted by the proper authority on his arrival in the Colony to which he emigrates.

VII. The contracts of service shall be in accordance with the terms of the said Convention, and shall make provision for—

1. The duration of the engagement, at the expiration of which the Emigrant shall receive a return-passage to India at the expense of the French Government, and the terms on which it will be competent to him to abandon or renounce his right to a free return-passage.

2. The number of days and hours of work.

3. The wages and rations as well as the rate of payment for extra work, and all the advantages promised to the Emigrant.

4. Gratuitous medical treatment for the Emigrant, except in cases where, in the opinion of the proper Government Officer, his illness shall have arisen from his own misconduct.

5. In every contract of engagement there shall be inserted an exact copy of Articles IX, X, XX, and XXI of the Convention hereinbefore recited.

VIII. It shall not be lawful to convey any Emigrant, being a native of India, who may embark for the purpose of laboring for hire in any one of the said Colonies from any of the three British Ports aforesaid in any ship or vessel, unless a license be obtained for carrying Emigrants in any such ship or vessel from the Government of the Presidency in which the Port is situated. A

fee, not exceeding one Rupee per Emigrant, as may

be regulated from time to time by the local Government, shall

be demandable in respect of every such license, which fee shall be carried to the credit of the said Government, and the granting or withholding any such license shall be entirely discretionary with the Government; and in consideration of such license the Master of every ship conveying or

destined to convey Emigrants from India, shall execute a Bond binding himself and his

owners in a penal sum of ten thousand Rupees to conform to the several conditions herein provided, and the said Bond shall be executed in duplicate, that it may be put in suit either at the place of execution or in the Colony to which the Emigrants are to be conveyed, and one copy shall be forwarded to the British Consular Agent at such Colony, to be dealt with as the case may require. And every ship or vessel in which any such Emi-

grant shall be embarked without a license being obtained as aforesaid, shall be liable to be forfeited, and the Master thereof shall be liable, as for a misdemeanor, to a fine of one hundred Rupees for every such Emigrant so illegally embarked.

IX. It shall not be lawful for the Master of

any vessel licensed as above mentioned to receive on board any Emigrant laborer, as above provided, unless such laborer shall have in his possession and show a cer-

tificate or pass, to be given to him by the Emigration Agent of the Port under this Act, countersigned by the Protector of Emigrants, stating his name and the name of his father, and his age, and certifying that, having appeared before such Agent, he has declared his willingness to proceed to work for hire in the Colony to which such vessel is bound, and has been engaged by him as an Emigrant to such Colony on the part of the Government thereof.

X. The Protector of Emigrants shall ascertain,

by personal communication with every Emigrant previously to his or her embarkation from the Port or place for which such

Protector shall have been appointed, that such Emigrant has not been induced to emigrate by any fraud or by any false or unreasonable expectation, and is aware of the distance of the Colony to which he or she is about to emigrate from the place where he or she is about to embark, and that the real advantages likely to be derived from a removal to such Colony have been explained to such Emigrant, and that such Emigrant has been duly cautioned against unreasonable and unwarrantable expectations; and that every such Emigrant is in good health and not incapacitated from labor by old age, bodily infirmity, or disease; provided that every

such Protector shall make the enquiries specified in such Section in an open Court or public

Office to which all persons shall have access.

XI. Before any ship or vessel, so licensed to carry Emigrant laborers as above provided, shall be cleared out from any of the aforesaid Ports for any of the Colonies aforesaid, it shall be necessary

Before Port-clearance, Master of Ship to obtain certificate from Emigration Agent stating—

for the Master of such ship or vessel, provided any Emigrant of the description aforesaid shall embark therein, to obtain from the Protector of Emigrants at such Port as aforesaid, a certificate, under the hand of such Protector, to the effect following, that is to say—

First.—That such Protector has by personal communication done what is required on the part of such Protector by the last preceding Section of this Act.

That the foregoing Section has been complied with.

Second.—That all the directions contained in this Act for ensuring the health and safety of passengers have been duly complied with.

Third.—That such rules have been complied with as the Governor-General in Council shall from time to time frame touching the Medical attendance and Medical stores and the proper clothing to be provided, the species of provisions suited to Native habits, the number of women that should accompany the Emigrants, or other matters.

XII. The probable lengths of the voyages to the several French Colonies from the Ports aforesaid shall be deemed for the purposes of this Act to be as follows:—

From the Port of Calcutta to Re-Union—
Between the months of April and October inclusive, ten weeks.

Between the months of November and March inclusive, eight weeks.

From the Port of Madras—
Between the months of April and October inclusive, seven weeks.

Between the months of November and March inclusive, five weeks.

From the Port of Bombay—
Between the months of April and September inclusive, five weeks; and between the months of October and March inclusive, six weeks.

From the Port of Calcutta to Martinique, Guadeloupe and its dependencies, twenty weeks.

From the Port of Madras, nineteen weeks.

From the Port of Bombay, nineteen weeks.

From the Port of Calcutta to Guiana, twenty-six weeks.

From the Port of Madras, nineteen weeks.

From the Port of Bombay, nineteen weeks.

Provided that the Governor-General of India Council may, by order to be published in the Calcutta Gazette, extend this Act to any other French Colony not expressly named herein at which a British Consular Agent is established and to which the application of the above recited Convention shall be extended, and in such order may declare the probable length of the voyage to such Colony. Such declaration shall have the same force and effect as if it formed part of this Section.

XIII. Clause 1.—Emigrants may leave India for the French Colonies to the East of the Cape of Good Hope at all times of the year.

Clause 2.—For the other French Colonies, they may leave only from the 1st of August to the 15th of March. This arrangement applies only to sailing vessels; vessels using steam power may leave at any time of the year.

Clause 3.—Every Emigrant sailing from India for any French Colony Westward of the Cape of Good Hope between the 1st of March and the 15th of September, shall receive at least one double blanket over and above the clothing usually allowed to him, and may make use of it so long as the vessel is outside of the Tropics.

XIV. Every Emigrant vessel must carry an European Surgeon and an Interpreter. The Master of every Emigrant vessel shall be bound to take charge of any Despatch which may be delivered to him by the Protector of Emigrants at the Port of embarkation, for the British Consular Agent at the Port of destination, and to deliver it to the Colonial Government immediately after his arrival.

Space to be set apart for Emigrants on boardship.

XV. Clause 1.—In every vessel employed for the conveyance of Emigrants, the Emigrants shall occupy, either between decks, or in cabins on the upper deck firmly secured and entirely covered in, a space devoted to their exclusive use. Such cabins and spaces between decks shall in every part have a height of five feet and a half.

Clause 2.—No compartment shall take more than one adult Emigrant for every cubic space of seventy-two feet in the Presidency of Bengal, and for every cubic space of sixty feet in the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras.

Clause 3.—An Emigrant above the age of ten years shall count as an adult, and two children from one to ten years of age shall count as one adult.

Clause 4.—A place shall be fitted up for a hospital in every Emigrant ship.

Clause 5.—Women and children shall occupy compartments of the vessel distinct and separate from those of the men.

XVI. There shall be actually laden on board of every ship or vessel conveying Emigrants into any of the Colonies aforesaid at the time of departure of such ship or vessel from the Port at which such laborers shall be embarked, good and wholesome provisions for the use and consumption of the said passengers, over and above the victualling of the crew, to the amount or in the proportion following: that is to say—a supply of water to the amount of five gallons for every week of the computed voyage for every passenger on board such ship or vessel, such water being carried in tanks or sweet casks; and a supply of rice, bread, biscuit, flour, oatmeal, or bread stuffs to the amount of seven pounds weight to every week of the computed voyage for every such passenger.

Provided always that, when any such ship or vessel shall be destined to call at a Port or place in the course of her voyage for the purpose of filling up her water-casks, a supply of water at the rate before mentioned for every week of an average voyage to such Port or place of calling shall be deemed to be a compliance with this Regulation; and provided that the preceding Regulation regarding food shall be deemed to have been complied with in any case when it shall be made to appear that, by the special authority of the Governor-General of India in Council, any other articles of food were substituted

Proviso.

Amount or proportion of provisions to be carried by Emigrant vessel over and above the victualling of the crew.

for the articles above enumerated, as being in his judgment equivalent thereto. Provided also that when any such ship or vessel is fitted with Normandy's Apparatus for distilling sea-water, a reduction shall be allowed of one-third in the quantity of water required to be provided as aforesaid.

XVII. Before any such ship or vessel shall be cleared out on any such voyage, the Protector of Emigrants at the Port or place from which such ship or vessel shall be cleared out, shall survey or cause to be surveyed by some competent person, the provisions and water hereinbefore required to be on board for the consumption of passengers, and shall ascertain that the same are in good and sweet condition, and also that, over and above the same, there is on board an ample supply of water and stores, for the victualling of the crew of the ship or vessel, and shall also ascertain that such ship or vessel is generally reputed sea-worthy, and that the directions hereinbefore contained for ensuring the health and safety of the passengers have been complied with, and shall grant a certificate thereof, under his hand, to the Master of such ship or vessel.

XVIII. The Master of every ship or vessel conveying Emigrants to any of the said Colonies shall be bound to provide for and furnish to every such Emigrant, and his wife and children, a sufficient quantity of good and wholesome provisions for his, her, and their daily maintenance during such voyage, and during the space of forty-eight hours next after the arrival of such ship or vessel at the place of destination.

XIX. Two copies of Sections X to XX inclusive of this Act, and two copies of a translation thereof in such Native language as the local Government may direct, authenticated by the signature of the Protector of Emigrants at the Port or place at which such Emigrants shall embark, shall be delivered to the Master by such Protector at the time of clearance, and shall be kept on board of every ship or vessel carrying such Emigrants as aforesaid, during the whole voyage, and one of such copies or translations shall, upon request made at any reasonable time to the Master of the ship or vessel, be produced to any passenger for his perusal.

XX. The Master of every ship or vessel carrying Emigrants from India to any of the Colonies aforesaid shall, before clearing out such ship or vessel, deliver to the Protector of Emigrants at the Port or place from which such vessel is cleared out, a list in writing, together with a duplicate of the same, specifying, as accurately as may be, the names, ages, and occupations of all and every the Emigrants on board such ship or vessel, and such Protector shall thereupon deliver to the said Master the counterpart of such list signed by such Protector; and the said Master shall, on the arrival of such ship or vessel at the place of destination, and previous to the disembarkation of any such Emigrants, give notice of the arrival of such ship or vessel, and deliver the said counterpart of such list to the British Consular Agent at the Colony at which the said ship or vessel may have arrived.

XXI. ■ the Master of any ship or vessel shall, at any of the Ports aforesaid, take on board such ship or vessel any Emigrant laborer of the description aforesaid, and shall clear such ship or vessel for any of the said Colonies without having fully complied with every particular herein required previously to clearance, he shall be liable, on conviction before any Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees for every Emigrant laborer so taken on board his ship or vessel.

XXII. If the Master of any ship or vessel shall, after having cleared such ship or vessel at any such Port as aforesaid for any of the said Colonies, take on board any such Emigrant laborer as aforesaid without having entered such Emigrant laborer in such list as aforesaid, or without having obtained such duplicate as aforesaid containing the entry of such Emigrant prior to clearance, he shall be liable, on conviction before any Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees for every Emigrant so taken on board his ship or vessel.

XXIII. If any Master of any ship or vessel cleared for any of the said Colonies as aforesaid shall, after having obtained such certificate as aforesaid, fraudulently do or suffer to be done any act or thing whereby such certificate shall become inapplicable to the altered state of the ship or vessel, its passengers, or other matters to which such certificate relates, such Master shall be liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding five thousand Rupees, besides incurring a forfeiture of any Bond executed in consideration of any license obtained for the vessel as originally described.

XXIV. All the powers vested by law in the Officers of Customs in regard to the searching and detention of ships or vessels or otherwise for the prevention of smuggling on board thereof, may be exercised by such Officers for the prevention of illegal embarkation of such Emigrants as aforesaid on board ships or vessels bound for any of the said Colonies and of other offences against this Act; and all Pilots in the service of the Government of India shall be invested with the same powers and be charged with the same duties as Preventive Officers of Customs in this behalf.

XXV. Whenever a vessel shall clear from Calcutta for any of the said Colonies with Emigrant laborers duly embarked thereon, the Customs Officer on board such vessel shall countersign the pass or certificate brought on board such vessel by every such Emigrant laborer and shall keep a register of every such Emigrant laborer as may come on board. And such Customs Officer shall remain on board such vessel until she shall arrive in Saugor roads, and shall not come away until master of the crew and passengers and Emigrant laborers has been made in his presence and in that of the Pilot in charge

of the vessel; and after the Customs Officer has taken muster and quitted the vessel, the Pilot shall continue to exercise the duties indicated in the last preceding Section of this Act; and it shall be lawful for him, if he shall deem it necessary, to require the Master or Commander to take a general muster of the crew and passengers and Emigrant laborers on board, and to sign a muster roll so taken. And every such Custom House Officer and Pilot shall make a complete

Report of Emigrants on board. report of the Emigrant laborers on board of any ship at the time of his quitting the same; and such report shall contain a declaration that to the best of the declarant's belief no additional Emigrant laborers have been received on board since obtaining the certificate, and that nothing else has been done or omitted to be done in the ship or vessel contrary to the provisions of this Act; and every such report or muster (if any) shall be transmitted without delay to the Protector of Emigrants at the Port. And any Custom House Officer or Pilot who shall wilfully make a

Penalty. false, erroneous, or incomplete report of the Emigrant laborers on board of any ship, or who shall connive at the unauthorized embarkation of any such Emigrant laborers, shall be liable, besides dismissal, to a fine of five hundred Rupees, commutable if not paid to imprisonment in the Civil Jail for six months, and the penalty shall be adjudged in like manner as similar penalties are adjudged for offences committed in respect to the Customs Revenue.

XXVI. If any person shall forge, or shall use knowing it to be forged, any document required by this Act, such person shall be liable to be imprisoned for any period not exceeding seven years.

XXVII. All the several penalties to which the Masters of ships or vessels are liable by this Act shall be enforced by information laid before any Magistrate or Justice of the Peace at the instance of the Protector of Emigrants or of any Officer appointed for the purpose by the Government of the Presidency or place, or may be enforced by putting in suit the Bond given by the Master, if such Bond has been given in consideration of the licence granted to the ship.

XXVIII. All fines and penalties imposed by a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace under the authority of this Act, if no other means for enforcing the payment of such fines and penalties are provided by this Act, may in case of non-payment thereof be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender by warrant of the Magistrate or Justice. When a warrant of distress is issued, the Magistrate or Justice may order the offender to be detained and kept in safe custody until return can be conveniently made to such warrant, unless the offender enter into a recognizance, with or without sureties, conditioned for his appearance before him on the day appointed for such return, such day not being more than eight days from the time of taking such recognizance; but if before issuing such warrant of distress, it shall appear to the Magistrate or Justice, by the admission of the offender or otherwise, that no sufficient distress can be had within the jurisdiction of such Magistrate or Justice whereon to levy such fine or penalty, he may, if he think fit, refrain from

issuing such warrant of distress; and in such case, or if such warrant shall have been issued and upon the return thereof such insufficiency aforesaid shall be made to appear to the Magistrate or Justice, he shall, by warrant, commit the offender to jail, there to be imprisoned, according to the discretion of the Magistrate or Justice, for any term not exceeding two months where the amount of the fine shall not exceed fifty Rupees, and for any term not exceeding four months where the amount shall not exceed one hundred Rupees, and for any term not exceeding six months in any other case; the commitment to be determinable in each of the cases aforesaid on payment of the amount.

XXIX. Each shipment of Emigrants under this Act shall include a proportion of women to men by each shipment. least one-fourth of the number of men. After the expiration of three years, the numerical proportion of women shall be raised to one-third; after two years more, it shall be raised to one-half; and after a further period of two years, the proportion shall be the same as has been or may be fixed for the British Colonies.

XXX. The Protector of Emigrants shall have at all reasonable times the right of access to every part of every ship which is appropriated to the use of Emigrants under this Act.

XXXI. This Act shall take effect as to the Emigration of Native laborers from India to the number of not more than six thousand to the Island of Re-union, from the time of the passing thereof, and shall take effect generally as to Emigration to the said Island and to Martinique, Guadeloupe and its dependencies, and Guiana, from the time when the Convention herein recited and set forth shall have been concluded and signed and shall take effect, and as to emigration to any other French Colony, from such date as the Governor-General in Council in extending this Act to such Colony shall determine. From the time this Act shall so take effect, it shall continue in force so long as the said Convention shall continue in force and no longer. Provided that Act XIX of 1858 (to enable the Governor General of India in Council to suspend the operation of certain Acts relating to the Emigration of Native laborers) shall have full force and effect in respect to the Emigration of Native laborers to any or all of the French Colonies under this Act.

M. WYLLIE,
Clerk of the Council.

THE 6TH OCTOBER 1860.

THE following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor-General on the 6th October 1860, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

Act No. XLVII of 1860.

An Act for giving to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay the power of conferring Degrees in addition to those mentioned in Acts II, XXII, and XXVII of 1857.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay established under Acts II, XXII, and XXVII of 1857, the power of

conferring Degrees other than the Degrees in that Act expressly provided for; It is enacted as follows:—

I. It shall be competent to the Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, and Fellows of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay respectively to confer such Degrees, and to grant such Diplomas or Licenses in respect of Degrees, as the said Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, and Fellows of any such University shall have appointed or shall appoint by any Bye-laws or Regulations made and passed or to be made or passed by them in the manner provided in the said Acts and submitted to and approved by the Governor-General in Council as far as regards the University of Calcutta, or by the Governor in Council of Madras or Bombay as regards the Universities of Madras and Bombay respectively.

II. All the provisions contained in the said Acts II, XXII, and XXVII of 1857 with respect to the Degrees therein mentioned and to the examinations for those Degrees shall apply to any Degrees which may be conferred under this Act and to the examinations for such Degrees.

• M. WYLIE,
Clerk of the Council.

THE 6TH OCTOBER 1860.

THE following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council on the 6th October 1860, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon after the 10th of January next:—

A Bill for the Regulation of Police within any parts of the British Territories in India to which it may please the Governor-General in Council to extend its provisions.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make the Police Force an efficient instrument at the disposal of the Magistrate for the prevention and detection of crime, and to reorganize the Police Force; It is enacted as follows:—

I. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the meaning hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction, (that is to say)—

The Words "District Officer" shall mean the Chief Magisterial Officer in charge of a District and exercising the full powers of a Magistrate under the Regulations, or by whatever designation the Officer in executive administration of a District is styled.

The words "Magisterial Officer" shall include all persons, within the Police District, exercising all or any of the powers of a Magistrate.

The word "Subordinate" as applied to Police Functionaries, shall mean District Superintendents and their Assistants.

The word "Police" shall include General and Village Police, and all other persons, by whatever name known, who exercise any Police functions.

The expression "General Police District" shall embrace any Province, District, Tract or Territory to which the operation of this Act shall be extended.

The word "property" shall include any chattel, money, or valuable security.

Words importing the singular number shall include the plural number, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular number.

Words importing the masculine gender shall include females.

The word "person" shall include a Company or Corporation.

The word "month" shall mean calendar month.

The word "cattle" shall, besides horned cattle, include Elephants, Camels, Horses, Asses, Mules, Sheep, Goats, and Swine.

II. The Superintendence of the Police throughout the General Police District shall vest in and be exercised by the Local Government, under the control of the Governor-General in Council; and, except as authorized by the Local Government, under the provisions of this Act, no person, Officer, or Court shall be empowered to appoint, supersede, or control any Police functionary; any Regulation, Act, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

III. The administration of the Police throughout the General Police District shall be vested in an Officer to be styled the Inspector-General of Police, and in such Subordinates, subject to the general control and direction of the District Officer, as to the Local Government shall seem fit, who shall from time to time be appointed by the said Local Government and may be removed by the same authority; and who shall receive such salary as the Governor-General of India in Council shall allow.

IV. All powers not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, which up to the passing of this Act belonged by law to the existing Police Authorities, shall be vested in the Police Authorities appointed under this Act. Provided always that no Police Functionary so appointed shall possess or exercise any Judicial or Revenue authority; and the duties and responsibilities of Land-holders and others as defined by law shall apply to the Police appointed under this Act.

V. The Inspector-General of Police shall be appointed a Justice of the Peace. He shall also have the full powers of a Magistrate throughout the General Police District; but shall exercise those powers subject to such orders as may from time to time be issued by the Local Government. The Local Government may vest any District Superintend-

ent of Police with all the powers of a Magis-

District Superin-
tendent may be ap-
pointed a Magis-
trate.

be so invested only so far as may be necessary for the preservation of the peace, the prevention of crime, and the detection, apprehension and deten-

In what cases he
may act in that ca-
pacity.

ance of the duties assigned to him by this Act.

VI. The entire Police establishment under each Local Government shall, for the purpose of this Act, be deemed to be one Police Force, and shall be formally enrolled; and shall consist of such number of Officers and men, and shall be otherwise constituted in such manner, as shall be from time to time ordered by the Local Govern-

ment, subject to the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council.

Inspector-General
to control Force and
make rules.

VII. The Inspector-General of Police may, from time to time, subject to the approval of the Local Government, frame such orders and regulations as he shall deem expedient, relative to the general organization and distribution of the Force, the places of residence, the pay and rank, the classification, distribution and particular service of the members thereof; their inspection, the description of arms, accoutrements and other necessities to be furnished to them; the collecting and communicating intelligence and information; and all such other orders and regulations relative to the said Police Force as the said Inspector-General shall, from time to time, deem expedient for preventing abuse or neglect, and for rendering such Force efficient in the discharge of all its duties.

VIII. The appointment of all Police Officers shall, under such rules as the Local Government shall, from time to time sanction, rest with the Inspector-General of Police and the District Superintendents, who may, under such rules as aforesaid, at any time dismiss, suspend, reduce or fine to any amount not exceeding one month's pay, any Police Officer whom they shall think remiss or negligent in the discharge of his duty or otherwise unfit for the same.

IX. Every person so appointed shall receive on his enrolment a certificate in the form annexed to this Act under the seal of the Inspector-General, or such other Officer as the Inspector-General shall appoint, by virtue of which the person holding such certificate shall be vested with the powers, functions, and privileges of a Police Officer. Such certificate shall cease to have effect whenever the person named in it is suspended or dismissed, or otherwise removed from employment in the Police Force, and shall thereupon be immediately surrendered to his superior Officer or other person empowered to receive it.

X. There shall be deducted from the pay of every Police Officer, of a Class not entitled to the benefit of the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules, a sum, after such rate as the Local Government shall direct, not being a greater rate

than one Anna in the Rupee, which sum so deducted, and also the monies accruing from the stoppages from the pay of Police Officers during absence from sickness or other causes, from fines imposed on Police Officers for misconduct, and from fines imposed by Magistrates and others upon drunken persons, or for assaults upon Police Officers, and all monies arising from the sale of worn or cast-off clothing or other articles supplied for the use of the Police, or from any other miscellaneous sources which shall be permitted by the Local Government shall from time to time be invested in such manner and in such securities as the Local Government may direct, and the interest and dividends thereof, or so much of the same as shall not be required for the purposes herein mentioned, shall be likewise invested as aforesaid, and accumulate, so as to form a Fund to be called "The Police Superannuation Fund;" and shall be applied from time to time to the payment of superannuation or retiring allowances, or gratuities, under such rules as may be passed by the said Local Government: provided always that any Police Officer may be dismissed or removed without superannuation allowance; and that no Police Officer shall be entitled as of right to any allowance from this Fund; or shall retain any right to a refund of any deduction made from his pay while he may have been a Police Officer

Police Superannuation Fund.

Government shall direct, not being a greater rate

than one Anna in the Rupee, which sum so deducted, and also the monies accruing from the stoppages from the pay of Police Officers during absence from sickness or other causes, from fines imposed on Police Officers for misconduct, and from fines imposed by Magistrates and others upon drunken persons, or for assaults upon Police Officers, and all monies arising from the sale of worn or cast-off clothing or other articles supplied for the use of the Police, or from any other miscellaneous sources which shall be permitted by the Local Government shall from time to time be invested in such manner and in such securities as the Local Government may direct, and the interest and dividends thereof, or so much of the same as shall not be required for the purposes herein mentioned, shall be likewise invested as aforesaid, and accumulate, so as to form a Fund to be called "The Police Superannuation Fund;" and shall be applied from time to time to the payment of superannuation or retiring allowances, or gratuities, under such rules as may be passed by the said Local Government: provided always that

any Police Officer may be dismissed or removed without superannuation allowance; and that no Police Officer shall be entitled as of right to any allowance from this Fund; or shall retain any right to a refund of any deduction made from his pay while he may have been a Police Officer

XI. It shall be lawful for the Inspector-General

Additional Police
Officers employed at
the cost of individuals.

of Police, or any District Superintendent, if they shall think fit, and subject to the general direction of the District Officer, on the application of any person showing the necessity thereof, to depute any additional number of Police Officers, to keep the peace at any place within the General Police District, at the charge of the person making the application, to be exclusively under the orders of the District Superintendent, and for such time as they shall think fit: provided always that it shall be lawful for the person on whose application such deputation shall have been made, on giving one month's notice in writing to the Inspector-General or District Superintendent, to require that the Officer so deputed shall be discontinued; and such person shall be relieved from the charge of such additional Force from the expiration of such notice.

XII. Whenever any Railway, Canal, or other

Appointment of
additional Force in
the neighbourhood
of Railway and
other works.

public work, or any manufactory or commercial concern, shall be carried on, or be in operation in any part of the country, and it shall appear to the Inspector-General that the appointment of an additional Police Force in such neighbourhood is rendered necessary by the behaviour, or reasonable apprehension of the behaviour of the persons employed upon such work, it shall be lawful for the Inspector-General, with the consent of the Local Government, to direct the employment of such additional Force; and to maintain the same so long as such necessity shall continue; and to make orders from time to time upon the Treasurer or other Officer having the control or custody of the Funds of any Company or person carrying on such works; for the payment of the extra Force so considered necessary as aforesaid.

XIII. It shall be lawful for the Inspector-General of Police, under the sanction of the Local Government, which shall be notified by proclamation in the Government Gazette, to depute any part of the Police Force, in excess of the fixed complement, to be quartered in any part of the General Police District which shall be found to be in a disturbed or dangerous state, or in any part of the General Police District in which, from the misconduct of the inhabitants, he may deem it expedient to strengthen the number of Police; and the inhabitants of the offending tract or part shall be charged with the cost of such body of men so deputed; and the District Officer shall assess the proportion in which such sum is to be paid by the inhabitants according to his judgment of their respective means.

XIV. All monies paid or recovered in respect of any additional Force deputed for support of additional Police Force, as is mentioned in the three last preceding Sections, shall be paid into a Fund to be called "The General Police Fund"; and shall be applied to the maintenance of the Police Force, under such orders as the Local Government may pass. All sums of money payable under those Sections shall be recoverable by distress and sale of the goods of the defaulter, under the warrant of a Magisterial Officer, or by suit in any competent Court.

XV. When it shall appear that any tumult, riot or outrage has taken place, or may be reasonably apprehended in any place, and that the ordinary Officers appointed for preserving the peace are not sufficient for its preservation and for the protection of the inhabitants and the security of property in such place, it shall be lawful for any Police Officer not below the rank of Inspector to apply to the nearest Magisterial Officer to appoint so many of the Public or Village Servants, or residents of the neighbourhood, as such Police Officer may require, to act as special Police Officers for such time and in such manner as he shall deem necessary; and it shall be the duty of such Magisterial Officer at once to comply with such applications.

XVI. Every special Police Officer so appointed shall have the same powers, privileges, and protection, and be liable to all such duties and penalties, and be subordinate to the same authorities as the ordinary Officers of Police.

XVII. If any person being appointed a special Police Officer as aforesaid shall, without sufficient excuse, neglect or refuse to serve as such, or to obey such lawful order or direction as may be given him for the performance of his duties, he shall be liable upon conviction before a Magisterial Officer to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for every such neglect, refusal or disobedience.

XVIII. No Police Officer shall be at liberty to resign his office, or to draw himself from the duties thereof, unless expressly allowed to do so in writing by the District Superintendent; or unless he shall have given to his superior Officer two months' notice in writing of his intention to do so; nor shall any such Police Officer engage in any employment or office whatever, other than his duties under this

Act, unless expressly permitted to do so in writing under the seal of the Inspector-General.

XIX. From and after the passing of this Act, every person not being, or having ceased to be, a duly enrolled Police Officer, who shall unlawfully assume any function or power belonging to the Police; and who shall not forthwith deliver up his Certificate, and all the clothing, accoutrements, and appointments, and other necessaries which may have been supplied to him for the execution of his duty; or who shall have in his possession any distinctive article of the dress or appointment directed to be worn exclusively by the Police Force, without being able to account satisfactorily for his possession thereof; or who shall put on the dress of any Police Officer or any dress designed to represent it or to be taken for it; or who shall otherwise personate the character or act the part of any Police Officer for any purpose whatever; shall, in addition to any other punishment to which he may be liable for any offence committed under the assumed character, be liable, on conviction before a Magisterial Officer, to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a period not exceeding six months, or both.

XX. Every Police Officer shall, for all purposes in this Act contained, be considered to be always on duty, and shall have the powers of a Police Officer in every part of the General Police District. It shall be his duty to use his best endeavours and ability to prevent all crimes, offences, and public nuisances; to preserve the peace; to apprehend disorderly and suspicious characters; to detect and bring offenders to justice; to collect and communicate intelligence affecting the public peace; and promptly to obey and execute all orders and warrants lawfully issued to him by any competent authority.

XXI. It shall be the duty of every Police Officer, and he is hereby authorized to arrest without warrant—

1. Any person who is charged on credible information, or whom he has reasonable ground to suspect, of having been concerned in any grave or forcible crime or outrage.

2. Any person who is charged with committing an aggravated assault, in every case in which he shall have good reason to believe that such assault has been committed, although not in his view, and that by reason of the recent commission of the offence a warrant could not have been issued.

3. Any person committing, or attempting to commit, any breach of the peace, in his view, and who refuses to desist on being required thereto.

4. Any person found injuring the public buildings, roads, tanks, and water channels, or committing any offence punishable by Law: provided always that, where such offence is of a slight and petty nature, it shall not be necessary for the Police Officer to arrest, if, from

Proviso.

the circumstances of the case, there is no reason to apprehend that the party will abscond.

5. Any vagrant whom he shall find disturbing the public peace, or whom he shall have good cause to suspect of having committed or being about to commit a crime; all persons whose name and residence is unknown, or whom he may find by night lying or loitering in any high-way, road or other place, and who, in either case, are unable to give a satisfactory account of themselves.

6. Any person who assaults, resists or obstructs such Police Officer in the execution of his duty, or aids or excites others so to do.

7. All persons who, having been in legal custody, shall have escaped therefrom.

8. All persons who are charged with having done any injury or damage to the person or property of another, and who refuse to give their name and residence, or who give one which there is ground to believe to be false, may be detained solely for the purpose of ascertaining such name and residence, with a view to future proceedings.

XXII. In every case in which any person shall be given in charge to a Police Officer, on a false or frivolous charge; or in which a false and frivolous charge shall be made to a Police Officer against any person; or in which any information or complaint shall be laid or made before a Magisterial or Police Officer, and shall not be further prosecuted; or in which if further prosecuted, it shall appear to the Magisterial Officer by whom the case is heard, that there were no sufficient grounds for making the charge, such Magisterial Officer shall have the power to award a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees, or imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month, or both; or to award such amends not exceeding fifty Rupees, to be paid by the informer or complainant to the party informed or complained against, for his loss of time and expenses in the matter, as to such Magisterial Officer shall seem fit. And such amends shall be recoverable in the manner provided for the levy of fines.

XXIII. Every person taken into custody by any Police Officer without warrant, except persons detained for the mere purpose of ascertaining their name and residence, shall forthwith be delivered into the custody of the Police Officer in charge of a Chowky or Station House, in order that such person may be secured until he can be brought before a Magisterial Officer to be dealt with according to Law, or may give bail for his appearance before a Magisterial Officer, if the Officer in charge shall deem it prudent to take bail as hereinafter mentioned: provided always that, where bail is not taken, the prisoner shall be brought before a Magisterial Officer within

twenty-four hours, unless circumstances render delay unavoidable.

XXIV. Whenever any person shall be brought in custody, without a warrant, to any Station House, at a time when he cannot at once be sent before a Magis-

terial Officer, and shall be charged with any bailable offence, or with any unbailable offence, of which it shall appear to the Officer in charge of the Station House or other superior Officer of Police that the prisoner is falsely accused, it shall be lawful for such Police Officer to release the accused on bail, or on his own recognizance, to appear before the Magisterial Officer when required.

XXV. It shall be lawful for every Police Officer in charge of a Station, or other Superior Officer of Police, to bind by recognizance any person to appear as prosecutor or as a witness before the Magisterial Officer by whom any grave charge is being or is about to be investigated; and if any such prosecutor or witness shall refuse to execute such recognizance, it shall be competent to such Officer to forward the person in custody to the Court of such Magisterial Officer.

XXVI. Every recognizance, so taken, shall be without fee or reward, and shall be conditional for the appearance of the person thereby bound before any Magisterial Officer at such time and place as may be required and the time and place of appearance, and the sum thereby acknowledged, not exceeding one thousand Rupees, shall be specified in the said recognizance, or in the condition thereof; and the Officer taking the recognizance shall return the same forthwith to the Magisterial Officer present at the time and place when and where the party is bound to appear.

XXVII. If from the absence of witnesses, or from any other reasonable cause, it shall become necessary or advisable to defer the examination of any case, or the further examination of any witnesses, it shall be lawful for any Magisterial Officer, from time to time, by his warrant, to remand the accused to the custody of any Police Officer, for such time as he shall deem necessary and reasonable, not exceeding eight clear days, to be secured in any Station House or Jail, or to be otherwise detained in custody, as to the said Magisterial Officer shall appear expedient: provided always that any such Magisterial Officer may order such accused party to be brought before him at any time or place before the expiration of the time for which such accused party shall have been remanded; or may discharge such accused party on his own recognizance, with or without sureties, conditional for his appearance at the time and place appointed for such further examination.

XXVIII. It shall be lawful for any Police Officer without a warrant to enter and inspect all drinking shops, gaming houses, and other resorts of loose and disorderly characters; all premises of persons, suspected of receiving stolen property; any locality, vessel, boat or conveyance in any part of which places he shall have just cause to believe that crime has been, or is about to be committed; or which he reasonably suspects to contain stolen property; and then and there to take all necessary measures for the effectual prevention and detection of crime; and to take charge of all property reasonably suspected to have been stolen; and of all articles or things which may serve as evidence of the crime supposed to have been committed; and to take charge of all unclaimed property.

XXIX. Every Police Officer, not below the grade of Inspector, shall, under such orders as may from time to time be issued by the Inspector-General of Police, be an Inspector of weights and measures, and may enter any shop or premises for the purpose of inspecting the weights and measures, and instruments for weighing, kept or used therein; and may seize any weight, measure, or instrument for weighing, which may have reason to believe is false.

XXX. No Police Officer shall receive any complaint of any petty offence; or take into his custody any person brought to him, accused of such petty offences, as trespass, assault, quarrelling, or the like; and it shall be lawful for any Police Officer to refuse to receive and act upon any charge of an offence of a grave character, if he shall, on enquiry made of the complainant alone, see good grounds for doubting its truth: provided always that, if the charge be

Proviso. not of such a nature as under ordinary circumstances would justify the Police Officer in refusing to receive it, the particular reasons for refusing it are to be recorded by such Officer at the time.

XXXI. It shall be lawful for any Police Officer to lay any information before any Magisterial Officer, and to apply for summons, warrant, search warrant, or such other legal process as may by law issue, and may be expedient under the circumstances, against any person committing an offence against any law or enactment, or against any regulation for the protection of the Revenue, or against any person committing or failing to remove any public nuisance or unwarrantable obstructions, keeping a disorderly house, harbouring thieves, disturbing the peace, obstructing the due course of justice, and the like; and to prosecute such offenders up to final judgment: provided

Proviso. always that any rewards, forfeitures, and penalties, or shares of rewards, forfeitures, or penalties, which by law are payable to informers, and all costs of prosecution which may by any enactment be awarded to the prosecutor, shall be paid into the "General Police Fund."

XXXII. From after the passing of this Act all warrants, &c., to be executed by members of the Police Force, all summonses, warrants, search warrants, warrants of commitment for trial, or orders for escort and conveyance of prisoners, and all other processes issued by any Officer in any criminal proceeding, shall be directed and delivered to Officers of the Police alone; and such processes shall be served and executed by them and none others; provided always that, in all cases of petty offence it shall be lawful for the Magisterial or other Officer issuing a summons to require the party applying for a summons for the appearance of either the defendant or witnesses to deposit and eventually to pay any fee for such Summons, and all costs incurred by the Police in serving such process, the same to be paid into the "General Police Fund" for the maintenance of the Police.

XXXIII. Where any such warrant, order or process shall be directed or delivered to any of the said Officers, unless it be necessary for the due execution thereof that such warrant

be executed without delay, the person receiving it shall deliver the same to any Officer authorized for that purpose, who shall take charge of it, and appoint by endorsement thereon one or more Police Officers to execute the same or endorse it to any other Officer for a like purpose; and every Police Officer whose name shall be so endorsed thereon shall have the same powers, privileges, and protection as if the same had originally been directed to him by name: provided also, that every such process shall be executed with all secrecy and despatch; and shall have full force in any part of the General Police District, except within the limits of the Supreme Court, without further formality or local endorsement; and that all Police Authorities shall every where be assisting in the execution of such process.

Proviso. Every summons, notice, or other criminal process may be served on the party named personally, or be left with some adult male member of his family, or a copy thereof may be affixed on some conspicuous part of his usual place of abode; and any party failing or neglecting to obey such summons or notice duly served, shall be liable, at the discretion of the Magistrate or Court that issued the process, to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees, unless such person shall be able to prove that he was prevented by unavoidable accident or other satisfactory cause from obeying such summons, notice or the like.

XXXIV. Every summons, notice, or other criminal process may be served on the party named personally, or be left with some adult male member of his family, or a copy thereof may be affixed on some conspicuous part of his usual place of abode; and any party failing or neglecting to obey such summons or notice duly served, shall be liable, at the discretion of the Magistrate or Court that issued the process, to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees, unless such person shall be able to prove that he was prevented by unavoidable accident or other satisfactory cause from obeying such summons, notice or the like.

XXXV. Any Magisterial Officer may, without issuing any summons, forthwith issue his warrant, to bring before him any person charged with an offence cognizable by him, or whose attendance it may for any reason be necessary to enforce, whenever it shall appear probable that such person will not attend unless compelled so to do.

XXXVI. A Police Officer executing a warrant of arrest shall notify the substance of the warrant, and if required so, to do shall show the warrant.

XXXVII. In making an arrest, the Police Officer executing the warrant shall not be required to touch or confine the person to be arrested, if there be submission to the custody by word or action.

XXXVIII. After arrest the prisoner shall not be subjected to any more restraint than such as may be necessary to prevent his escape.

XXXIX. Any Police Officer authorized by a warrant to arrest a person accused of any offence for which a warrant may issue on complaint, may break open any outer or inner door or window of a dwelling-house, whether that of the person accused or of any other person, in order to execute such warrant, if, after notification of his authority and purpose, and demand of admittance duly made, he cannot otherwise obtain admittance.

XL. If information be received that a person accused of any offence for which a warrant may issue, has concealed himself in a Zenanah or female apartment in the actual occupancy of women, the Officer employed to

executes the warrant shall take such precautions as may be necessary to prevent the escape of the accused; and if such person shall not deliver himself up, the Police Officer authorized to execute the warrant may break open the Zenanah, and execute the process entrusted to him, giving sufficient notice to enable any woman in the Zenanah to withdraw, affording her every reasonable facility for doing so.

XLII. After arrest made, the Police Officer executing the warrant shall, without unnecessary delay, bring the person arrested before the Magistrate or other authority described in the warrant.

XLIII. No Police Officer shall offer to the person arrested any inducement by threat or promise, or otherwise, to make any disclosure. But no Police Officer shall prevent the persons arrested, by any coercion or otherwise, from making any disclosure which he may be disposed to make of his own free will.

XLIV. If any Police Officer shall at any time find himself unable to effect an arrest, it shall be lawful for him to require any and every person present to assist and aid him in making the arrest; and any person who shall refuse or neglect to comply with such requisition, shall be liable on conviction before any Magisterial Officer to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, or both.

XLV. Every Police Officer who shall be guilty of any violation of duty or wilful breach or neglect of any regulations and lawful orders of other competent authority and not punishable under Section X of this Act; or who shall cease to perform the duties of his office without leave, or without having given two months' notice, as provided by this enactment; or engage without authority in any employment other than his Police duty; who shall be guilty of prevarication in any judicial trial; or who shall maliciously and without probable cause, prefer any false, vexatious, or frivolous charge or information against any individual; or who shall knowingly and wilfully, and with evil intent, exceed his powers; or shall be guilty of any wilful and culpable neglect of duty in not bringing any person, who shall be in his custody without a warrant, before a Magisterial Officer as hereinbefore provided; or who shall allow any person in his custody to escape; or who shall offer any unwarrantable personal violence to any person in his custody, shall be liable on conviction by a Magisterial Officer to a penalty not exceeding three months' pay, or to imprisonment with or without hard labor for a period not exceeding three months, or both.

XLVI. Any Police Officer who shall on any pretext or under any circumstance, directly or indirectly, collect or receive any fee, gratuity, diet money, allowance, or recompense, other than he may be duly authorized by the Inspector-General or other Officer acting under his order to collect or receive, shall on conviction before any Magisterial Officer be liable to a penalty not exceeding six months' pay,

or to imprisonment with or without hard labor not exceeding six months, or both.

XLVII. Any Police Officer, who shall directly or indirectly extort, exact, seek, or obtain any bribe or unauthorized reward or consideration, by any illegal threat or pretence, or for doing or omitting or delaying to do any act which it may be his duty to do, or to cause to be done; or for withholding or delaying any information which he is bound to afford or to communicate; or who shall connive at the escape of any person in his custody; or who shall attempt to commit any of the said offences; or shall be guilty of cowardice, shall be liable upon conviction before any Magisterial Officer to a fine not exceeding twelve months' pay, or to imprisonment with or without hard labor not exceeding twelve months, or both. Provided always that nothing in the three last preceding Sections shall be deemed to preclude such Magisterial Officer from committing for trial any cases of this nature too serious for his cognizance.

XLVIII. If any person shall assault or resist any Police Officer in the execution of his duty, or shall aid or incite any other person so to do, or shall maliciously, and without probable cause, prefer any false or frivolous charge against any Police Officer, he shall, on conviction of such offence before any Magisterial Officer, be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or to imprisonment with or without hard labor not exceeding six months, or both.

XLIX. Any person who, in any street or road, thoroughfare, or passage, within the limits of any Town, commits any of the following offences, to the obstruction, inconvenience, annoyance, risk, or damage of the residents and passengers, shall, on conviction before any Magisterial Officer, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees, or to imprisonment not exceeding eight days; and it shall be lawful for any Police Officer to take into custody without a warrant any person who within his view commits any offence—

First. Any person who shall slaughter any cattle or clean any carcase in the streets; any person riding or driving any cattle recklessly and furiously, or training or breaking any horse or other cattle on or near any public road, to the danger of the passers-by.

Second. Any person who wantonly or cruelly beats, abuses, or tortures any animal.

Third. Any person who shall keep any cattle or conveyance of any kind standing in any road or street longer than is required for loading or unloading, or for taking up or setting down passengers; or who shall leave any conveyance in such a manner as to cause inconvenience or danger to the public.

Fourth. Any person exposing goods for sale on the roads so as to obstruct passengers.

Fifth. Any person who throws or lays down any dirt, filth, rubbish, or any stones or building materials; or who constructs any cowsheds, stable, or the like, within the bounds of any

thoroughfare; or who causes any offensive matter to run from any house, factory, dung-heap, or the like, into the street.

Sixth. Any person found in any thoroughfare drunk and riotous, or incapable of taking care of himself.

Seventh. Any person who wilfully and indecently exposes his person, or any offensive deformity or disease, or commits nuisance by passing himself in or by the side of, or near any public street or thoroughfare; or by bathing or washing in any tank or reservoir not being a place set apart for that purpose.

Eighth. A person who neglects to fence in, or duly to protect any well, tank, or other dangerous place or structure.

XLIX. The Superintendent and Superior Officers of Police may as occasion requires, direct the conduct of all assemblies and processions in the public roads, streets, or thoroughfares; prescribe the routes by which, and the times at which such processions may pass; keep order in the public roads, streets, thoroughfares, ghats, and landing places, and all other places of public resort; and prevent obstructions on the occasions of such assemblies and processions and in the neighbourhood of places of worship during the time of public worship, and in any case when the roads, streets or thoroughfares, ghats or landing places, may be thronged or may be liable to be obstructed. They may also regulate the use of music in the streets, on the occasion of native festivals and ceremonies; and may direct all crowds of twelve or more persons to disperse, when they have reason to apprehend any breach of the peace; and every person opposing, or not obeying the orders so issued as aforesaid, or violating the conditions of any license granted by such Superintendent or other Officers for the use of such music, or for the assembling of any such body of persons, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees. Provided always that nothing in this Section contained shall be deemed to interfere with the general control of the Magistrate over such matters.

L. In all cases of convictions under this Act, the Magisterial Officer trying the case shall be restrained within the limits of his ordinary jurisdiction as to the amount of fine or imprisonment he may inflict: provided always that such charges against Police Officers above the rank of a Constable shall only be adjudicated on by Officers exercising the full powers of a Magistrate.

LI. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to prevent any person from being prosecuted for any offence made punishable on conviction by this Act; or to prevent any person from being liable under any

other Law, Regulation, or Act, to any other or higher penalty or punishment than is provided for such offence by this Act. Provided always that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

LII. All fines and penalties imposed, and all sums of money recoverable under the authority of this Act, may, in case of non-payment thereof, be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender by warrant of the Magisterial Officer in manner provided by Law.

LIII. All actions and prosecutions against any person, which may be lawfully brought for any thing done or intended to be done, under the provisions of this Act, or under the general Police powers hereby given, shall be commenced within three months after the act complained of shall have been committed, and not otherwise; and notice in writing of such action, and of the cause thereof, shall be given to the defendant, or to the Superintendent or other superior Officer of the District in which the act was committed one month at least before the commencement of the action. And no plaintiff shall recover in any such action if tender of sufficient amends shall have been made before such action brought, or if a sufficient sum of money shall have been paid into Court after such action brought, by or on behalf of the defendant; and though a decree shall be given for the plaintiff in any such action, such plaintiff shall not have costs against the defendant; unless the Judge, before whom the trial shall be, shall certify his approbation of the action; provided always that no action shall in any case lie where such Officers shall have been prosecuted criminally for the same act.

LIV. When any action, prosecution, or proceeding shall be brought against any Police Officer for any act done by him in such capacity, it shall be lawful for him to plead that such act was done by him under the authority of warrant issued by a Magisterial Officer. And such plea shall be proved by the production of the warrant directing the act and purporting to be signed by such Magisterial Officer. And the defendant shall thereupon be entitled to a decree in his favor, notwithstanding any defect of jurisdiction in such Magisterial Officer. And no proof of the signature of such Officer shall be necessary, unless the Court shall see reason to doubt its being genuine: provided always that any remedy which the party may have against the authority issuing such warrant shall remain entire.

LV. This Act shall take effect in any and every such District as the Governor General in Council shall appoint by notification published in the Official Gazette.

FORM A.

A. B. has been appointed a Member of the Police Force under Act and is vested with the powers, functions, and privileges of a Police Officer.

M. WYLIE,
Clerk of the Council.

THE 6TH OCTOBER 1860.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council of India on the 6th October 1860, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon after the 13th of January next :—

A Bill for the levy of Port-dues at Calingapatam and Munsooreottah within the Presidency of Fort St. George.

WHEREAS it is necessary to fix the amount of Port-dues to be hereafter levied and taken, in accordance with the provision of Act XXII of 1855, in the Ports of Calingapatam and Munsooreottah, being Ports within the Presidency of Fort St. George; It is enacted as follows :—

I. Port-dues at a rate not exceeding the rate of one anna for every ton of burden shall be chargeable in respect of every sea-going vessel of twenty tons and upwards, other than Dhonies and country vessels entering Port. Port-dues on sea-going vessels of 20 tons and upwards, other than Dhonies and country vessels entering Port. employed in the coasting trade which shall enter either of the said Ports. Port-dues shall be chargeable in respect of Dhonies and vessels employed in the coasting trade at a rate equal to one half the rate chargeable in respect of other vessels.

Port-dues to be chargeable only once in sixty days in respect of the same vessel. II. Provided that no dues as aforesaid shall be chargeable at either of the said Ports oftener than once in sixty days in respect of the same vessel.

III. Vessels entering either of the said Ports and leaving such Port within forty eight hours without discharging or taking in any cargo or passenger therein, shall not be charged with any Port-due, and vessels so entering and departing as aforesaid within seven days shall be charged with one half only of the Port-dues which would otherwise be chargeable. No Port-due on vessels leaving Port within forty-eight hours without discharging or taking in cargo. Port-due on vessels leaving Port within seven days without discharging or taking in cargo.

IV. No Port-due shall be chargeable in respect of any vessel which, having left one of the said Ports, is compelled to enter the other of the said Ports by stress of weather, or in consequence of having sustained any damage. No Port-due on vessels under special circumstances.

V. Vessels entering either of the said Ports in Port-due on vessels entering Port in ballast. ballast. shall be charged with three-fourths only of the Port-due which would otherwise be chargeable.

VI. This Act shall commence and have effect from the first day of March 1861, and until this Act comes into effect Port-dues may continue to be levied at the said Ports under the rules and at the rates now in force. Commencement of Act.

VII. The local Government shall, on or before the first day of March 1861, pursuant to Section XLII Act XXII of 1855, declare by Notification to be published in the Fort Saint George Gazette, the rates at which Port-dues shall be levied in the said Ports subject to the provisions of and within the limits prescribed by this Act; and from and after the said date, no Port-due shall be levied at either of the said Ports except under the authority of Act XXII of 1855 and of this Act. Rates of Port-dues and fees to be published.

VIII. This Act shall be read with and taken as a part of Act XXII of 1855. Act to be read as part of Act XXII of 1855.

M. WILIE,
Clerk of the Council.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 1970.

Fort William, the 12th October 1860.

ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA, DATED THE 31st AUGUST 1860.

Notification.—The Reverend L. Poynder has been permitted to return to duty by the Mail of the 20th September last, and the necessary extension of leave has been granted to him for that purpose.

The Reverend W. J. Jay, Assistant Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, has been permitted to resign the Service from the 10th August 1860.

No. 1971.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that Monsr. H. Camin has been nominated by the French Government to be Agent at the Port of Calcutta for conducting the Emigration of Indian Laborers to the French Colony of Reunion, and that the nomination has been proved by Her Majesty.

By Order of the Governor General in Council,

W. GARY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.